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Foreign
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Horticultural Products Review

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Circular Series

FHORT 7-87
July 1987

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products shipped to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) were $266 million in May, 1987, 10 percent higher than in May, 1986. Fiscal year exports to date, October, 1986 to May, 1987 increased 16 percent from the same period in 1985/86 and have surpassed the $2 billion mark. The May increase was led by exports of fresh sweet cherries, onions, grapefruit juice concentrate, asparagus, fresh pears, orange juice concentrate, and fresh potatoes. Exports of some commodities, most notably almonds, live nursery products, fresh grapes, lettuce, and all canned fruits were down from the previous May. Exports to the European Community (EC) and Japan increased 6 and 16 percent respectively. Exports of fresh grapefruit and oranges to the EC increased dramatically. The export of $3.5 million cherries to Japan was the result of the new U.S./Japanese agreement on imported California cherries.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

UPDATE

General Developments

--Japanese consumption of frozen food rose 8 percent in 1986, to a record level of 1,037,559 tons. Imports were up 19 percent and now account for 20 percent of the total market. There was a significant increase in the U.S. market share due to the stronger yen and stepped up promotions for U.S. potato products. The increase in demand was led by institutional uses which grew by 7 percent and still account for approximately three-fourths of all frozen food uses. The home market is, however, beginning to expand due to the introduction of frozen entrees.

--A Complete list of horticultural products covered by Jamaica's liberalization of agricultural imports, as reported in April, 1987, circular, is provided in the statistical section. For information on all agricultural products impacted contact John Toaspern (202) 382-8876.

Citrus and Products

--The European Community has announced reference prices for fresh lemons imported into EC countries during the 1987/88 marketing year beginning June 1, 1987. These reference prices, which act as minimum import prices, average 50.7 European Currency Units (ECU) per 100 kg., equivalent to approximately $10.05 per 38-lb. carton, c.i.f. per month over the 12-month period. The highest monthly reference price, applicable during July and August 1987, is set at 59.98 ECU, $11.90 per carton. In ECU, the average monthly increase in the reference prices is about 4 percent. However, in terms of dollars--using early June exchange rates for this year and last--they are up 27 percent.

--Korean tangerine production in 1986/87 was 339,507 tons, down 8 percent from the record crop of 1985/86. The decrease was due to more normal weather conditions, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Seoul. The harvested area in 1986/87 was up 7 percent because areas set aside for varietal improvement became productive for the first time. Before the July 16, 1987 typhoon, tangerine production for 1987/88 was projected at 350,000 tons. Korean farmers are expected to maintain tangerine acreage at current levels and expand banana, pineapple and kiwifruit production because of the anticipation of increases in imports of both fresh and processed citrus products under more open import regulations.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--U.S. pear exports during the current season are at the highest level in five years, halting a downward trend. Exports from July 1986 to May 1987 are up 22 percent compared with a similar 1985/86 period. A good U.S. pear crop and a pre-Christmas opening date in Sweden contributed to the improved performance. Canada remains the single largest market accounting for over half of U.S. pear exports. Exports to both Canada and Sweden are up 28 percent for the July to May period. Exports for the full 1986/87 season are not expected to exceed 37,000 tons. Full season exports from 1982/83 to 1985/86 were 35,857, 34,334, 27,183, and 29,689 tons, respectively.

Other Processed Fruit

--U.S. imports of canned deciduous fruit for the 1986/87 marketing year fell 58 percent in volume from the previous year. Total imports of canned peaches, canned pears, and canned deciduous fruit mixtures from June 1986 through May 1987 totalled 24,246 tons, valued at $15.3 million. The principal reasons for the decline are the prohibition of imports from South Africa, the decline of the dollar against European currencies, and generally adequate supplies of domestic product.

U.S. IMPORTS OF CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT
(June-May Marketing Year, Metric tons net weight)

COMMODITY/ ORIGIN	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	CHANGE, 85/86-86/87
CANNED PEARS					
Spain	104	2,673	7,376	772	-90%
South Africa	149	1,389	4,237	497	-88%
Other	667	2,086	6,020	1,209	-80%
Total	920	6,148	17,633	2,478	-86%
CANNED PEACHES					
Greece	2,074	2,074	9,465	8,147	-14%
Chile	1,085	3,564	4,563	4,384	-4%
South Africa	7,912	7,817	3,914	1,754	-55%
Other	12,654	11,570	10,098	2,333	-77%
Total	23,725	25,025	28,040	16,618	-41%
CANNED MIXTURES 1/					
Chile	74	622	1,026	1,064	4%
Australia	0	111	604	1,827	202%
South Africa	1,351	2,833	2,299	613	-73%
Other	1,836	7,148	7,780	1,646	-79%
Total	3,261	10,714	11,709	5,150	-56%

1/ Excludes tropical mixtures and mixtures assumed to contain citrus fruit.
Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Census

Dried Fruit and Treenuts

--The Governments of the United States and India held bilateral consultations on India's licensing and tariff restrictions for almond imports, in Geneva, Switzerland on June 19, 1987. The talks were the result of complaints filed with the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) by the United States of alleged violations by India of Articles XVIII and XI of the GATT and of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures. No settlement of this dispute was reached at the Geneva meeting. As a result, on July 15, 1987, the U.S. requested a GATT panel be convened to hear the dispute. The panel would hear arguments from both countries and then render a verdict as to whether India's import policies violate articles of the GATT.

--Lower Soviet purchases will force increased quantities of Yugoslav dried prunes onto the West European market where they will compete with U.S. prunes. An anticipated large Yugoslav fresh plum crop for 1987 will compound this excess supply problem. The United States exported $48 million of dried prunes to Western Europe in 1986.

Vegetables

--French consumption of canned sweet corn has increased almost 17 times, from 2,700 metric tons in 1976 to 45,600 tons in 1986. This increase was due primarily to a rise in domestic production, which in turn has led to a decline in imports and increased exports. Imports, however, are expected to grow in 1987 as a result of the weaker dollar and more recent stabilization in domestic output. The United States has been France's major supplier of canned corn over the past decade, providing 55 percent of total French imports in 1986. West Germany, Belgium, and the United Kingdom are France's principal export markets.

France's 1986 frozen sweet corn output is estimated to have topped the 1985 output of 7,800 tons. Production is forecast to continue to rise sharply in the future with rising consumer demand. One firm in eastern France is planning to expand production from 1,000 tons in 1986 to 10,000 tons by 1990. French exports of sweet corn were 2,700 tons in 1986, most of which were sold in the United Kingdom. Imports to France were provided almost entirely by Israel with only an insignificant quantity of imports from the United States.

The French are the largest sweet corn consumers in Europe. In 1986, French per capita consumption was 0.82 kg. of canned corn, 0.12 kg of frozen corn, and 0.02 kg. of fresh corn. Sweet corn consumption in France is limited to that of a cold vegetable to put in salads.

--U.S. fresh asparagus exports to Italy increased 250 percent in volume and 300 percent in value in 1986 compared to the previous year. Exports to Italy in 1986 were 111 metric tons valued at $388,604. According to Italian importers, consumers prefer "jumbo" asparagus over the thinner type. This preference fits well with U.S. producers since U.S. consumers prefer the thinner varieties. U.S. asparagus exports were up in the first quarter of 1987 by 250 percent to $843,473.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

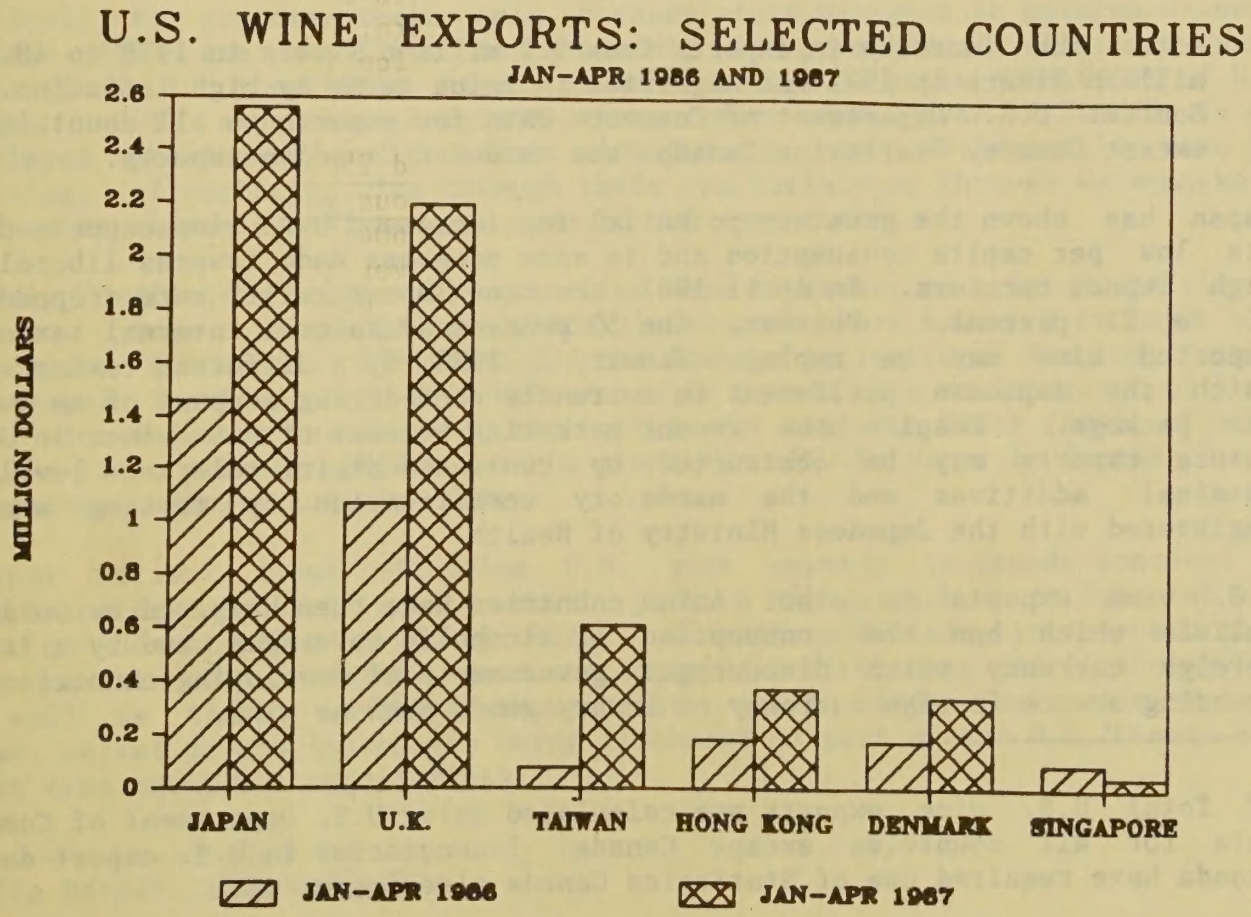
--Vineyards in Spain's La Mancha and Manchuela regions were damaged by frosts in early May. A preliminary estimate places losses at 500,000 metric tons of wine grapes, equivalent to 3.7 million hectoliters of wine or about 10 percent of the past 3 years average output in Spain. Frosts are a frequent problem in these areas.

WINE EXPORT UPDATE

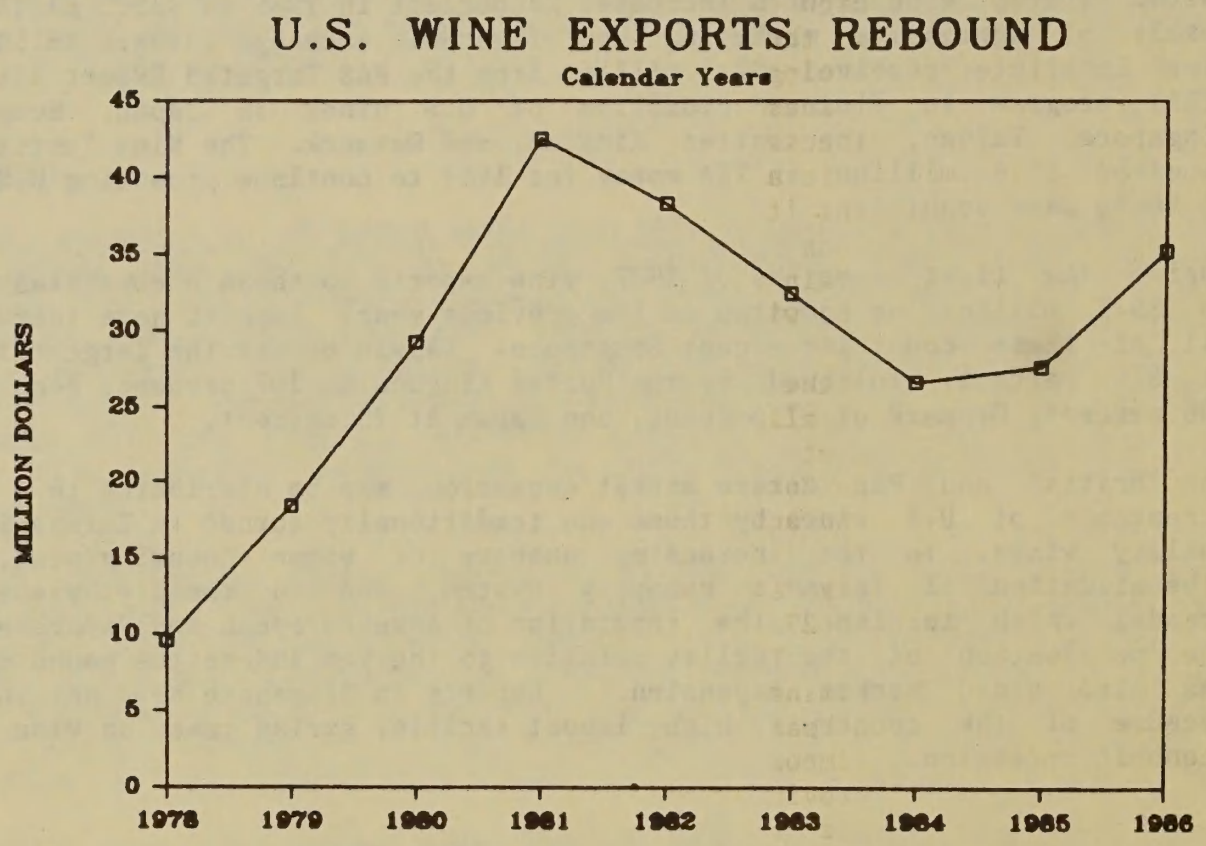
United States' wine exports increased 27 percent in 1986 to $35.3 million as a result of aggressive marketing and favorable exchange rates. In 1986, the Wine Institute received $2.5 million from the FAS Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program to finance promotion of U.S wines in Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and Denmark. The Wine Institute has received $2.6 million in TEA money for 1987 to continue promoting U.S. wines in these same countries.

During the first 4 months of 1987, wine exports to these 6 countries doubled to $6.1 million as compared to the previous year. Exports have increased to all of these countries except Singapore. Taiwan boasts the largest increase at 676 percent, followed by the United Kingdom at 107 percent, Hong Kong at 106 percent, Denmark at 97 percent, and Japan at 75 percent.

The British and Far Eastern market expansions may be attributed to a growing acceptance of U.S. wines by those who traditionally turned to Europe for good quality wines, to the increasing numbers of women consuming wine, to the liberalization of Taiwan's monopoly system, and to the diethylene glycol scandal which tarnished the reputation of some European and Japanese wines. The devaluation of the dollar relative to the yen and to the pound sterling has also aided market expansion. Exports to Singapore have not increased because of the country's high import tariffs, excise taxes on wine, and an economic recession.



Although U.S. wine exports are on the rise, they have yet to return to the 1981 high of $42.6 million. 1/



Note: The increase in exports from 9.2 million liters in 1978 to 48.0 million liters in 1981 was magnified in value terms by high inflation.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Data for exports to all countries except Canada, Statistics Canada data used for Canadian imports.

Japan has shown the greatest potential for increased U.S. wine exports due to its low per capita consumption and to some progress made towards liberalizing high import barriers. In April 1987, the wine import tariff rate dropped from 30 to 21 percent. Further, the 50 percent ad valorem internal tax on all imported wine may be replaced January 1, 1988, by a different taxing system which the Japanese parliament is currently considering as part of an overall tax package. Despite the recent marketing success of U.S. wines in Japan, future exports may be obstructed by continued strict tolerance levels for chemical additives and the mandatory certification by testing stations registered with the Japanese Ministry of Health.

U.S. wine exports to other Asian countries have been hampered by religious beliefs which ban the consumption of alcoholic beverages, and by a lack of foreign currency which discourages governments of developing countries from spending scarce foreign currency on luxury goods such as wine.

1/ Total U.S. wine exports are calculated using U.S. Department of Commerce data for all countries except Canada. Inaccuracies in U.S. export data to Canada have required use of Statistics Canada wine import data.

Market access into the European Community has been aided by the 1983 U.S./EC Accord on Enological Practices (Wine Accord). The accord helped overcome technical barriers which previously hindered wine exports to the EC. In addition to improving the flow of wine trade, the Wine Accord encouraged the upgrading of U.S. enological practices which improved the quality and marketability of U.S. wines. The scheduled renewal of the Wine Accord in July 1988 has prompted discussion of certain U.S. practices such as ion exchange and the use of fumaric acid. The United States is hopeful that the EC will extend or make permanent its recognition of U.S. enological practices. Access to EC markets also has been impeded by strict labeling regulations which prevent the use of certain regional names such as Burgundy and Champagne which are commonly used on U.S. wine.

Winegrape growers in the EC are assisted by a system of support prices and subsidized storage for all table wines, which has led to huge surpluses. Due to the need for budget restraint, the EC has attempted to limit government support measures. The Commission has proposed cutbacks of support prices for all classes of table wine and has banned most new plantings until 1990.

Although Canada imports as much U.S. wine as Japan, imports declined 13 percent in volume and 29 percent in value between 1982 and 1986 according to Canadian import data. The major obstacles preventing U.S. wine exports to Canada are the discriminatory practices of the provincial liquor control boards (LCB's). Each board has its own system of listing alcoholic beverages (both domestic and imported). Exporters must have their wine listed separately in each province into which they would like to export. Once U.S. wines have been listed by the various provincial liquor boards, it is difficult to promote their sale because store managers in government-owned stores often are unwilling to cooperate in promotional efforts. Space limitations in the LCB's often prevent storage of ample quantities of U.S. wines. U.S. exporters complain that their wine, even if listed, is not displayed prominently. Canadian wineries in some provinces also have the advantage of marketing wine through their own outlets or through supermarkets, two market channels that are not open to U.S. exporters.

Canadian officials claim U.S. wineries need to invest more in advertising in Canada. Some of the larger California wineries have embarked on major wine promotions in Canada. Additionally, the Foreign Agricultural Service, Foreign Commercial Service, and U.S. Consulates in Canada have collaborated with the U.S. wine industry in assisting the Society for American Wines (SAW). The SAW has as its primary objective the promotion of U.S. wines in Canada through educational efforts and wine fairs.

Another salient issue affecting U.S. wine exports to Canada concerns the discriminatory pricing policy which puts a higher mark-up on imported wine than on domestically produced wine. Canadian officials, in defense, claim that certain U.S. states have discriminary tax structures and licensing fees as well as strict labeling requirements which hinder their wine exports. These market access issues are being discussed as part of the U.S./Canada Free Trade Area agreement negotiations.

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PROCESSING TOMATOES AND TOMATO PRODUCTS SITUATION

Total output of tomatoes for processing in 1987 for the 11 countries listed in the following table is forecast at 15 million tons, about 3 percent above 1986, but well below the peak of 19 million tons reached in 1984. Early forecasts indicate area planted for 1987 in the surveyed countries is essentially the same as that of 1986. Many countries continue to report problems with high carryover stocks, which are limiting prospects for profitable production. Forecast production for the Mediterranean Basin countries is up 5 percent from 1986.

In the United States, area under contract for growing processing tomatoes is similar to 1986. Some improvement in yield is forecast resulting in a crop of 6.8 million tons, one percent larger than in 1986. Mexico's 1987 harvest of tomatoes for processing--completed in the spring--is estimated up 23 percent based on both increased area and higher yields.

Production of processing tomatoes in the EC-12 is forecast to show a modest recovery in 1987 following last year's 20 percent decline. Last year production fell short of the EC quota for processing tomatoes.

Production in Italy is forecast at 3.2 million tons, slightly below the 1986 level. Area planted is down about 2 percent as growers have shifted to other crops which offer better opportunities for profitable production. Greece is forecast to harvest 1.2 million tons, about the same as in 1986. Greece's 1986 output was cut by a sharp drop in planted area and heavy rains which hurt fruit development and quality.

PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	1985	REVISED 1986	FORECAST 1987
United States	6,511	6,707	6,775 1/
Canada	492	475	475
Mexico	250	300	370
Italy	3,785 2/	3,240 3/	3,150
France	392	242	290
Greece	1,650 4/	1,149 5/	1,180
Spain	819	618	761
Portugal	716	545	500
Turkey	1,100	700	900
Israel	257	186	220
Taiwan	362	384	310
TOTAL, listed countries	16,334	14,546	14,931

1/ Contract production only. 2/ Includes 800,000 tons withdrawn from the market. 3/ Includes 500,000 tons withdrawn from the market. 4/ Includes about 250,000 tons not delivered to processors. 5/ Includes 200,000 tons withdrawn from the market and 200,000 tons not delivered to processors.

Spain's production of tomatoes for processing in 1987 is forecast up 23 percent from 1986. Area planted is up about 5 percent while better supplies of irrigation water and favorable weather thus far in 1987 are expected to result in higher yields. Portugal's 1987 harvest is expected to decline nearly 10 percent as growers adjust to burdensome carry-over stocks of products.

In Israel, the tomatoes for processing crop is forecast at 220,000 tons, nearly 20 percent more than in 1986. All of the increase is due to improved yields which in 1986 were reduced by shortages of irrigation water. In Turkey, 1987 output is expected to increase more than 25 percent above 1986. Output in 1986 was reduced as the industry attempted to reduce carry-over stocks of products. Taiwan's 1987 processing tomatoes production--harvested last winter--was hurt by a typhoon that destroyed large areas of newly planted seedlings.

Output of processed products

Last summer bad weather throughout the Mediterranean region curtailed output of all processed tomato products, especially canned peeled tomatoes. Although stocks of both tomato paste and canned peeled tomato products have declined somewhat, the situation remains unstable and several countries are facing problems. Forecasts for the coming season show output rebounding from last year's level in most countries, but falling short of the levels of 1985/86 and earlier.

In Italy, which once produced nearly as many tons of tomato products as all its neighbors combined, production of tomato paste is expected to decline again to roughly half of what was packed four years ago. Stocks of paste are still extremely high. On the other hand, stocks of peeled unconcentrated products are very low, and output and exports are expected to jump back to higher levels. The industry as a whole remains in crisis and the Italian government is considering a dramatic restructuring, including paying many companies to close their plants.

In Greece, second to Italy in paste production, production and exports are expected to increase over last year, but to levels less than 1985/86. Turkey marketed last year's pack of tomato paste very well, successfully drawing down high stocks. Exports are expected to decline somewhat this year. Despite participation in the European Community's subsidy scheme for tomato products, Portugal's tomato processing industry is depressed. Exports of tomato paste at distress prices have increased because of high stocks and a weak dollar, but profitability is low and domestic demand small.

Spanish processors hope that EC membership eventually will allow them to regain Northern European markets they lost to subsidized competition, but last year Spain had to pay "compensatory amounts" on its exports. Production and exports are expected to rebound this year, especially canned peeled tomatoes, for which compensatory amounts are expected to be abolished. France's tomato processing industry is having financial difficulties. Last year output of both tomato paste and peeled tomatoes were the lowest in many years, and despite some recovery this year are expected again to fall below the EC quota.

This past spring, the EC revived for a few months a subsidy on tomato paste exports to destinations other than North America.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE CITRUS SITUATION

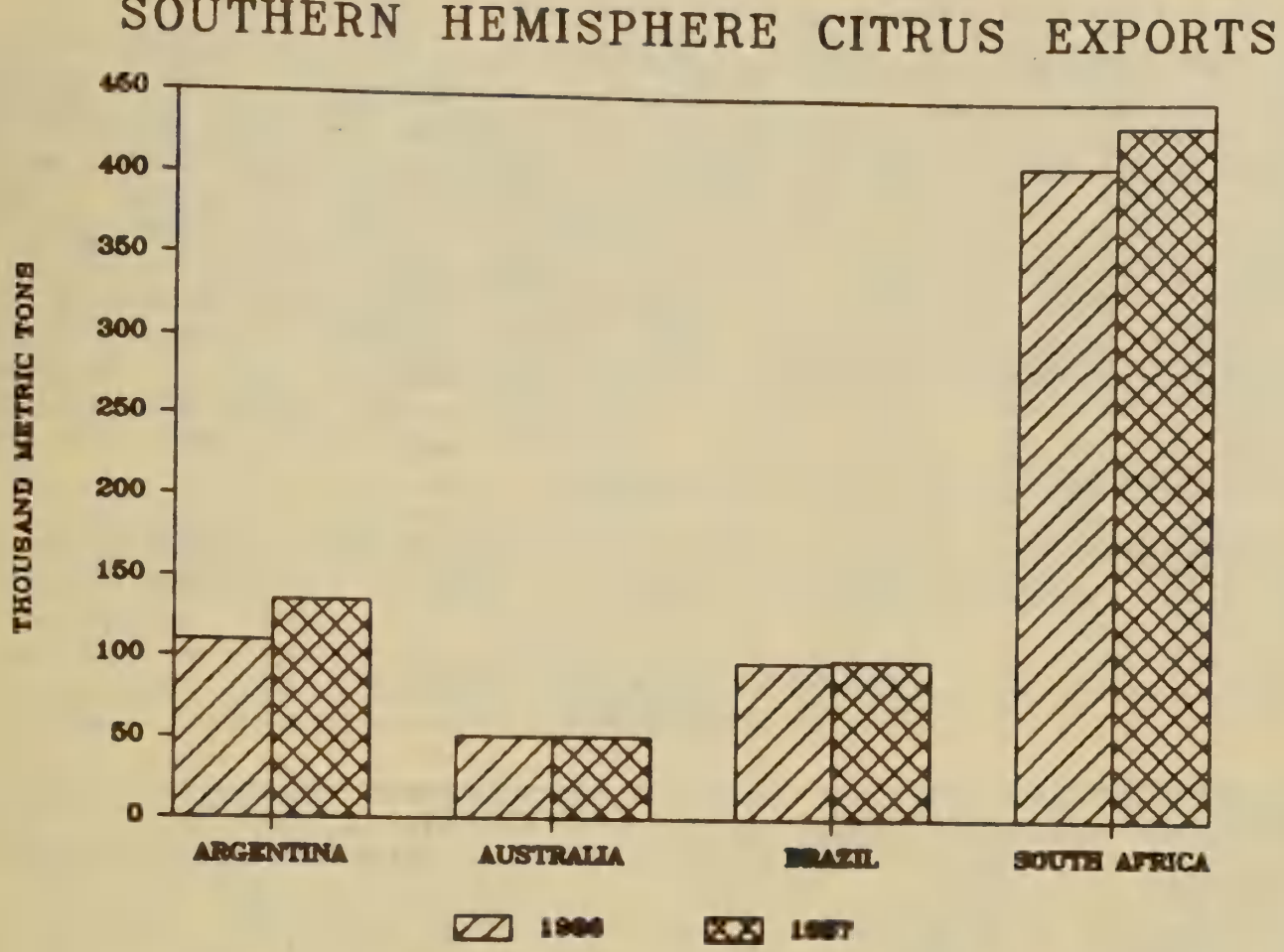
Fresh citrus exports by major producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere during the 1987 season 1/ are expected to increase for the third consecutive year. Improved availabilities of exportable grade fruit should prove particularly beneficial for export sales of South African oranges and grapefruit along with Argentine oranges and lemons. Not all Southern Hemisphere exporters are expected to experience banner years, however, as exports by Brazil and Uruguay will be up only marginally and no increase is expected for Chile and Australia. The large increase in Brazil's orange harvest is responsible for the significant surge in the volume of fruit used by processors in the Southern Hemisphere, although the volume still falls below the record 1985 season. The projected increase in Brazil's orange juice production, combined with the outlook for continued recovery of the Florida orange crop, has contributed to a marked weakening of the international price of orange juice in recent weeks.

South Africa's citrus industry is slowly recovering from a prolonged dry period which reduced its production and exports in recent years. A limitation on water for irrigation and very hot weather late in the season, however, will hold citrus production in 1987 approximately 75,000 tons below capacity based on normal yields. Orange exports will be much larger in 1987 due to a much improved navel harvest. While early season navel shipments may have been hurt somewhat from poor coloring resulting from the high temperatures, navel exports in 1987 are expected to increase 50 percent over a year earlier. South Africa's grapefruit exports also will be up, although shipments could have been larger if supplies of larger-sized fruit were not limited.

Exports of tangerines continue to grow although volumes will remain insignificant until substantial plantings mature in the next 2 to 3 years. Shipments of Minneolas have risen sharply and now total about 3,000 tons. The Citrus Board is encouraging growers to concentrate new plantings on "easy-peeling" varieties.

South Africa's Citrus Board is attempting to direct more fruit to the domestic fresh market in the event that export sales should suffer from trade sanctions taken by importing countries. To date, South Africa's exports--accounting for 60 percent of production and 90 percent of industry income--have not been dealt a significant setback by trade restrictions imposed by importers. The Board had attempted to increase grower returns in 1985 by restricting sales on the fresh market and diverting supplies to processors. This marketing approach was abandoned last year when the Board decided to stress fresh sales. Processing volume fell sharply as the quantity of hail-damaged fruit declined and smaller-sized oranges normally delivered to processors were sold fresh. The emphasis on fresh sales will be maintained in 1987 with processing volume up only marginally.

1/ The 1987 Southern Hemisphere shipping season corresponds to 1986/87 in the tables in the statistical section.



Argentine fresh citrus exports in 1987 will expand in line with this season's larger fruit supplies. Growing conditions in the most important producing areas were excellent throughout the year and growers responded to attractive fruit prices by improving grove care maintenance. Current season citrus export sales will benefit from the elimination of the 5 percent export tax. Exporters have petitioned the government for permission to import cardboard boxes as was granted to deciduous fruit exporters. The cost to citrus exporters for locally produced boxes is about $1.20 each compared to $0.95 for better quality imported boxes. The Argentine government has not approved the importation request out of concern for damaging the local packaging industry. Argentine orange export sales, nearly all of which are destined for Western Europe, are made in dollars. The sharp decline in the value of the dollar relative to European currencies is creating a strong import demand for Argentine citrus.

The lion's share of the increase in Argentina's orange crop will be directed to the domestic market as fresh sales recover from the depressed level of a year earlier. Increased utilization of oranges by processors will result in an 18 percent increase in this year's juice outturn to 10,000 tons at 65 degrees brix. Most of the increased production will go to satisfying the growth in Argentina's processed orange juice consumption. A recently introduced juice product consisting of a blend of 60 percent orange and 40 percent grape juice has received considerable consumer acceptance.

CITRUS

Argentine lemon production will be up markedly in 1987, mostly because a large number of young trees will reach bearing age. Extended dry weather in the main producing province of Tucuman resulted in larger than normal supplies of smaller-sized fruit which are considered more desirable for export. Lemon export volume is expected to rise significantly in 1987 in response to the negotiation of a barter sale for potatoes with Poland, the reemergence of Czechoslovakia as an export outlet, and the possibility of heavier sales to the Middle East and the European Community. In recent weeks, Argentina and the Soviet Union have discussed the possible exchange of lemons for road constructon equipment, although an agreement reportedly has not yet been reached. Most of the production increase in this year's lemon crop will be aborbed by the processing sector. Increased quantities of lemon juice and essential oil will be directed to export sales.

Argentine grapefruit exports in 1987 are projected to decline somewhat from a year earlier. Sales to France are expected to suffer from a shortage of large sized fruit.

ARGENTINA: 1986 CITRUS EXPORTS
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY	ORANGES	LEMONS	GRAPEFRUIT	TANGERINES
Netherlands	29,452	22,336	12,303	3,270
France	11,853	3,787	13,983	856
Saudi Arabia	1,406	354	---	1,331
Chile	485	---	---	---
Canada	393	2,074	513	2,739
Bahrain	252	194	16	54
Italy	---	---	2,339	---
Total	43,841	28,745	29,154	8,250

Brazil, the world's largest citrus producing country, plays only a minor role in global fresh citrus trade. In recent years, orange and tangerine exports have trended upward, although fruit processing for the manufacture and export of orange juice is the focus of the local industry. Fresh exports mostly are shipped to Western Europe and the Middle East. Exports of fresh citrus to the United States are prohibited by USDA because of the presence of citrus canker in Brazil's growing areas. U.S. imports of orange juice from Brazil are allowed since this disease cannot be transmitted through processed products.

Brazilian production of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) during the 1987 season is forecast at 800,000 tons at 65 degrees brix (276 million gallons at 42 degrees brix), up 34 percent over 1986. A substantially larger orange crop together with a decline in local fresh consumption is expected to encourage processors to utilize a near record fruit volume. FCOJ export availability, however, will be similar to a year earlier because of a sharp drawdown in Brazil's juice inventory.

The international price of orange juice has fallen somewhat in recent weeks in respone to an improving supply outlook in Brazil and Florida. Unless juice sale volumes fall below estimated levels in the United States or sales to Europe are threatened by a noticeable appreciation in the value of the dollar, it is unlikely that Brazilian offer prices will be cut dramatically in the near-term. This is due in part to Brazilian apprehension of lowering prices at a time of official monitoring or investigative activities taking place in key importing countries. In the European Community, the quantity and unit value of imports of Brazilian orange juice are being tracked in order to determine if protective measures being called for by the citrus industries of Italy, Greece, and Spain are justified. A feature article on the Brazilian citrus situation can be found in the June 1987 issue of the Horticultural Products Review.

Australia has the distinction of being the only major citrus producing country in the Southern Hemisphere to have a smaller harvest in 1987. A decline in the dominant orange crop largely is responsible for smaller fruit outturn. Export volumes are expected to hold to year-earlier levels; with fresh consumption experiencing strong gains, fruit available to processors will be restricted. Efforts to maximize industry returns are being focused on promotional efforts to spur consumption of Australian grown citrus while at the same time insulating the industry from imports.

Australian growers have held firm to the idea that imported oranges are directly responsible for a lack of growth in fresh consumption of domestically grown oranges in recent years. The industry mounted a national "buy Australian" campaign last year in an attempt to change consumer buying habits. Promotional efforts were concentrated during January to March when imports are common. One goal of the campaign was to persuade consumers that local fruit available at that time of year possesses good internal qualities despite a greenish color not found in imported fruit. While the campaign probably was not successful in changing consumer preferences away from high-quality imported oranges, supplied entirely by the United States, it has been effective in increasing demand for fresh oranges.

Australia's exports of oranges in 1987 are expected to exceed the record 42,000 tons recorded in 1986. More than 80 percent of all shipments are destined for Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Saudi Arabia. Orange exports to Japan in 1987 likely will be similar to the 1,000-ton level shipped in 1986. In preparation for the termination of Japanese acceptance of EDB as an acceptable post harvest treatment for fruit flies, Australia will be making trial shipments of cold treated oranges. One exporting firm will act as the coordinator of all shipments to Japan in 1987.

A final determination by the Australian Customs Service (ACS) in the investigation of dumping of Brazilian orange juice in Australia is pending. A preliminary decision made last November found that dumping had occurred and that it was causing injury to an Australian industry. The ACS set a "non-injurious" export price of $1,050 per ton, f.o.b. port of shipment, and is requiring importers to pay the difference between the actual import price and the price set by the ACS.

Australia's processing industry received further support from the government when a previously announced automatic reduction in the import tariff for orange juice scheduled for last December was rescinded. The duty would have been reduced to approximately 30 percent ad valorem. The government acknowledged that the orange juice processing industry is receiving a very high level of assistance relative to other sectors of agriculture and that this assistance has encouraged a dependence on processing at the expense of fresh fruit sales. Therefore, the government has affirmed that it is opposed to any further attempt to provide additonal tariff protection to the local juice industry.

Chile's relatively small citrus industry consists almost exclusively of lemons and oranges. Exporters have found success in exporting only lemons. Oranges are marketed only in the domestic market, mostly for fresh consumption. Although limited quantities of oranges reportedly were trial shipped during the 1987 season, importers have nearly always encountered difficulty in merchandising Chilean oranges because of their noticeably sour flavor.

The 1987 season for Chile's lemon exports is expected to be modestly successful despite a slow start. Shipments during early 1987 were hard hit by a short summer crop, a strong local demand, and a sharp runup in prices. The export situation, however, improved markedly with the onset of the winter harvest in June. The larger supplies combined with more attractive offer prices will ccincide with the seasonal peak in U.S. import demand during July and August. About 60 percent of Chlile's lemon exports were taken by the United States in 1986 with the balance going to Western Europe.

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TABLE 1

TOTAL CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION 1985/86	PRODUCTION FORECAST 1986/87	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST 1986/87	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	299	306	315	202	224	246	41	39	41
Egypt	1,406	1,397	1,403	159	150	155	10	10	10
Gaza	167	160	160	106	100	111	34	23	[illegible]
Greece	990	803	1,073	325	347	323	191	91	201
Israel	1,483	1,256	1,430	544	542	582	858	632	755
Italy	3,103	3,562	3,681	332	355	356	748	911	918
Morocco	960	1,218	953	542	599	500	145	176	100
Spain	2,659	3,510	3,787	1,485	2,035	2,190	410	352	348
Turkey	1,255	1,002	1,095	219	160	167	148	117	130
Subtotal	12,322	13,214	13,897	3,914	4,512	4,630	2,585	2,351	2,531
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	636	729	730	387	452	457	110	145	150
Japan	2,673	3,222	2,844	21	27	18	352	794	604
Mexico	1,723	2,118	2,200	26	44	43	227	358	338
United States 2/	9,522	10,019	10,789	773	806	963	6,366	6,488	7,011
Subtotal	14,554	16,088	16,563	1,207	1,329	1,481	7,055	7,785	8,103
Total Northern Hemisphere	26,876	29,302	30,460	5,121	5,841	6,111	9,640	10,136	10,634
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	1,411	1,310	1,520	149	110	135	433	410	[illegible]
Australia	604	637	613	39	51	51	379	370	344
Brazil	12,789	11,775	12,933	89	97	99	9,206	6,770	8,866
Chile	140	143	145	8	[illegible]	5	7	8	[illegible]
South Africa 3/	644	652	685	378	410	435	195	149	155
Uruguay	171	190	200	59	64	68	[illegible]	5	6
Total Southern Hemisphere	15,759	14,707	16,096	722	737	793	10,224	7,712	9,867
GRAND TOTAL	42,635	44,009	46,556	5,843	6,578	6,904	19,864	17,848	20,501

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include the category "Other Citrus " which consists of bergamots, kumquats, and other non-identified varieties. 3/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 2

SWEET ORANGES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION 1985/86	PRODUCTION FORECAST 1986/87	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST 1986/87	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	155	152	156	108	117	135	22	17	18
Egypt	1,182	1,168	1,170	159	150	155	7	7	7
Gaza 2/	140	135	135	92	84	95	26	18	22
Greece	775	554	820	245	246	250	165	60	170
Israel	941	706	840	371	359	375	533	311	420
Italy	1,960	2,257	2,260	144	182	190	450	600	600
Morocco 3/	686	841	635	403	420	341	121	145	84
Spain	1,365	1,942	2,100	562	998	1,050	230	163	140
Turkey	760	550	600	53	45	50	96	70	80
Subtotal	7,964	8,305	8,716	2,137	2,601	2,641	1,650	1,391	1,541
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	408	390	410	251	265	270	90	100	110
Japan	59	63	65	---	---	---	1	1	1
Mexico	1,000	1,410	1,425	1	8	9	70	220	200
United States 4/	6,241	6,935	7,190	407	394	420	4,503	4,971	5,080
Subtotal	7,708	8,798	9,090	659	667	699	4,664	5,292	5,391
Total Northern Hemisphere	15,672	17,103	17,806	2,796	3,268	3,340	6,314	6,683	6,932
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	653	560	700	55	44	55	130	120	150
Australia	489	519	508	32	42	46	320	316	294
Brazil	11,715	10,792	11,925	81	88	90	9,131	6,697	8,788
Chile	70	73	75	---	---	---	5	5	5
South Africa 2/ 5/	486	496	515	284	315	329	140	96	100
Uruguay	82	90	95	34	36	38	4	5	6
Total Southern Hemisphere	13,495	12,530	13,818	486	525	558	9,730	7,239	9,343
GRAND TOTAL	29,167	29,633	31,624	3,282	3,793	3,898	16,044	13,922	16,275

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Includes tangerines. 3/ Includes small quantity of tangerines. 4/ includes temples. 5/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 3

TANGERINES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION 1985/86	PRODUCTION FORECAST 1986/87	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST 1986/87	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	5	5	5	1	1	2	---	---	---
Egypt	104	106	108	---	---	---	3	3	3
Gaza 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	51	54	63	1	2	2	2	1	3
Israel	99	123	130	31	27	39	45	71	65
Italy	360	466	540	3	17	15	17	20	20
Morocco 3/	244	347	290	136	175	155	23	29	14
Spain	947	1,050	1,060	688	729	775	120	120	125
Turkey	219	240	260	46	47	45	19	20	20
Subtotal	2,029	2,391	2,456	906	998	1,033	229	264	250
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	20	32	30	7	9	9	---	---	---
Japan 4/	2,344	2,870	2,528	21	27	18	325	712	543
Mexico	67	123	98	5	6	5	5	12	9
United States 5/	273	256	308	16	9	15	125	108	135
Subtotal	2,704	3,281	2,964	49	51	47	455	832	687
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,733	5,672	5,420	955	1,049	1,080	684	1,096	937
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	241	250	260	4	8	9	3	3	3
Australia	32	32	31	3	4	2	5	5	5
Brazil 6/	668	606	600	6	7	7	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	45	48	50	7	8	9	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	986	936	941	20	27	27	8	8	8
GRAND TOTAL	5,719	6,608	6,361	975	1,076	1,107	692	1,104	945

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Tangeringe production is small and is included with oranges. 3/ Clementines only. 4/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids. 5/ Includes tangelos, which accounts for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. 6/ State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for over one-half of Brazil's production. About 100,000 tons of tangerines which are processed are included in the orange table.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 4

LEMONS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION 1985/86	PRODUCTION FORECAST 1986/87	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST 1986/87	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	43	54	56	23	37	38	5	5	5
Egypt	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	12	14	14	12	12	12	---	---	---
Greece	155	186	180	79	99	70	19	25	23
Israel	66	50	55	22	20	25	35	21	20
Italy	744	800	840	184	155	150	250	260	265
Morocco	18	17	16	2	2	2	---	---	---
Spain	325	482	591	225	295	350	50	50	70
Turkey	240	180	200	102	55	60	25	20	22
Subtotal	1,604	1,784	1,953	649	675	707	394	381	405
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	3	3	3	---	---	---	3	3	3
United States	889	632	914	149	130	150	484	237	549
Subtotal	893	636	918	149	130	150	487	240	552
Total Northern Hemisphere	2,497	2,420	2,871	798	805	857	871	621	957
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	360	340	400	67	29	45	220	210	255
Australia 2/	46	47	40	4	5	3	20	24	21
Brazil 3/	16	16	16	---	---	---	16	16	16
Chile	70	70	70	8	5	5	3	3	3
South Africa	58	57	60	31	32	34	22	22	22
Uruguay	39	46	48	16	17	18	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	587	576	634	126	88	105	288	275	317
GRAND TOTAL	3,084	2,996	3,505	924	893	962	1,159	896	1,274

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in late summer and extends through the spring. This Corresponds roughly to August-June in the Northern Hemisphere and February-December in the Southern Hemisphere. 'For the Southern Hemisphere harvest occurs entirely in the second year shown. 2/ Includes small amount of limes. 3/ State of Sao Paulo only.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 5

GRAPEFRUIT: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION 1985/86	PRODUCTION FORECAST 1986/87	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST 1986/87	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	96	95	98	70	69	71	14	17	18
Egypt	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	15	11	11	2	[illegible]	4	8	5	[illegible]
Greece	5	5	6	---	---	1	3	3	3
Israel	375	371	400	120	132	140	245	229	250
Italy	[illegible]	8	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	---	---	---
Morocco	5	6	5	---	---	---	1	2	2
Spain	8	13	19	5	8	10	1	1	1
Turkey	21	22	23	18	13	12	1	2	2
Subtotal	535	533	572	216	227	239	273	259	282
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	155	237	220	114	160	160	20	45	40
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	53	82	74	2	3	3	19	33	26
United States	2,046	2,131	2,302	199	270	375	1,227	1,147	1,220
Subtotal	2,254	2,450	2,596	315	433	538	1,266	1,225	1,286
Total Northern Hemisphere	2,789	2,983	3,168	531	660	777	1,539	1,484	1,568
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	157	160	160	23	29	26	80	77	[illegible]0
Australia	37	39	34	---	---	---	26	25	24
Brazil	24	21	27	---	---	---	19	17	22
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 2/	102	99	110	63	63	72	33	31	33
Uruguay	5	6	7	2	3	3	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	325	325		88	95		153	150	
GRAND TOTAL	3,114	3,308	3,168	619	755	777	1,692	1,634	1,568

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 6

OTHER CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1984/85 TO 1986/87 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION 1985/86	PRODUCTION FORECAST 1986/87	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST 1986/87	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1986/87
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt 2/	117	120	122	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece 3/	4	4	4	---	---	---	3	2	2
Israel	2	6	5	---	4	3	---	---	---
Italy 4/	31	31	33	---	---	---	31	31	33
Morocco	7	7	7	1	2	2	---	---	---
Spain 5/	14	23	17	5	5	5	9	18	12
Turkey 5/	15	10	12	---	---	---	7	5	6
Subtotal	190	201	200	6	11	10	49	56	53
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba 2/	53	70	70	15	18	10	---	---	---
Japan 6/	269	288	250	---	---	---	26	61	60
Mexico 7/	600	500	600	18	27	26	130	90	100
United States 7/	73	65	75	2	3	3	27	25	27
Subtotal	995	923	995	35	48	47	183	196	187
Total Northern Hemisphere	1,185	1,124	1,195	41	59	57	232	252	240
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil 8/	366	340	365	2	2	2	40	40	40
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	366	340	365	2	2	2	40	40	40
GRAND TOTAL	1,551	1,464	1,560	43	61	59	272	292	280

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown.. 2/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties. 3/ Citrons and sour oranges. 4/ Mostly bergamots. 5/ Sour oranges. 6/ Summer oranges (natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo). 7/ Limes 8/ Limes, State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for roughly 80 percent of Brazil's lime production. Small amount of lemons is included with Brazilian limes.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for a l other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF CITRUS JUICES, 1986
(1,000 SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT GALLONS 1/)

COUNTRY OR REGION OF DESTINATION	ORANGE JUICE FROZEN CONCENTRATE RETAIL PACK 3/	ORANGE JUICE FROZEN CONCENTRATE INSTITUTIONAL PACK 4/	ORANGE JUICE FROZEN CONCENTRATE BULK 5/	ORANGE JUICE CONC., NOT FROZEN	ORANGE JUICE NOT CONC.	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE CONC., FROZEN	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE CONC., NOT FROZEN	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE NOT CONC.	OTHER CITRUS JUICE 2 CONC., FROZEN	OTHER CITRUS JUICE 2 NOT FROZEN	OTHER CITRUS JUICE 2 NOT CONC.
Canada 6/	10,278	1,676	3,126	159	614	1,784	338	67	501	152	319
EC											
Belgium-Lux	---	120	427	7	---	2	[illegible]	---	---	2	---
Denmark	---	---	286	[illegible]	7	---	61	2	---	---	30
France	19	426	138	22	1,005	8	---	436	---	9	---
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	16	762	3,288	173	7	464	36	86	1	15	7
Ireland	---	---	201	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy	---	1	---	[illegible]	2	---	3	10	---	6	---
Netherlands	34	306	2,627	44	---	453	---	---	157	---	3
United Kingdom	16	590	911	53	7	120	---	---	62	50	2
Other	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	---
Total EC	85	2,205	7,878	345	1,029	1,047	104	535	220	83	42
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE											
Austria	43	268	54	19	---	59	---	---	---	19	9
Iceland	---	---	[illegible]	1	---	25	---	---	---	---	1
Norway	104	155	989	38	2	130	---	---	45	---	68
Sweden	604	264	156	---	4	22	6	7	83	---	16
Switzerland	9	684	18	200	4	170	222	---	53	18	---
Other	---	---	120	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	760	1,371	1,725	258	10	406	228	7	181	37	94
Total Europe	845	3,576	9,603	603	1,039	1,453	332	542	401	120	136
OTHER COUNTRIES											
Australia	---	---	290	---	---	---	---	---	19	5	---
Bahamas	87	37	10	---	29	3	---	11	142	13	89
Bermuda	51	15	---	112	26	2	27	7	241	223	40
Colombia	17	---	---	7	13	---	---	[illegible]	---	---	---
China Taiwan	70	---	1,960	103	87	82	49	32	105	---	26
Dominican Rep	---	---	25	---	2	---	---	6	26	---	1
Hong Kong	35	212	790	308	97	61	71	41	101	120	132
Indonesia	5	---	---	---	43	---	---	5	19	---	8
Israel	56	73	1,076	12	22	196	---	---	516	---	7
Japan	70	119	730	418	213	5,370	1,234	311	1,375	879	41
Jordan	---	---	---	---	23	---	---	---	---	---	---
Korea, Rep. of	309	85	1	83	67	1	34	1	2	465	2
Kuwait	---	3	3	103	54	---	21	46	---	---	60
Leeward, Wind. Is	[illegible]	---	5	25	116	1	14	21	26	214	13
Malaysia	---	---	145	726	16	---	---	---	2	5	13
Mexico	---	---	10	---	12	10	---	---	6	---	27
Netherlands Antilles	103	41	48	57	92	2	1	107	92	250	46
New Zealand	---	[illegible]	675	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines	2	---	412	29	3	1	---	---	---	2	[illegible]
Saudi Arabia	417	104	---	38	359	2	16	161	134	27	143
Singapore	112	29	211	453	55	5	37	37	---	117	37
Thailand	---	---	86	108	---	12	---	---	1	---	---
Trinidad and Tobago	---	38	237	9	---	7	6	---	---	---	3
United Arab Emirates	---	---	4	72	211	---	32	77	---	---	4
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---
Other	106	593	1,004	160	314	6	32	158	108	91	108
Total Other Countries	1,446	1,353	7,722	2,823	1,854	5,761	1,596	1,026	2,915	2,411	804
Grand Total (1986)	12,569	6,605	20,451	3,585	3,507	8,998	2,266	1,635	3,817	2,683	1,259
Grand Total (1985)	18,977	6,719	19,448	3,427	6,342	10,386	1,534	1,568	10,286	2,907	3,590
Grand Total (1984)	23,518	7,203	31,802	4,556	5,126	12,325	1,491	1,713	13,838	1,976	1,647
Grand Total (1983)	26,754	7,951	36,829	5,585	6,358	10,286	1,364	2,710	15,220	1,908	1,784
Grand Total (1982)	28,062	8,220	25,423	6,697	7,783	12,961	1,565	3,196	13,733	2,066	2,689
Grand Total (1981)	34,170	8,725	32,370	6,715	9,080	14,238	2,014	3,650	13,311	1,388	1,824

--- Indicates less than 500 gallons.

1/ Single strength orange juice (SSOJ) is defined as 11.8° brix. One thousand (1,000) gallons of SSOJ is equal to 247.6 gallons of 42°. brix concentrate or 0.718 metric tons of 65° brix concentrate. 2/ Mostly lemon juice. 3/ Containers of less than 32 oz. 4/ Containers of 32 oz., but less than 1 gallon. 5/ Containers of 1 gallon or more. 6/ Export data to Canada are not accurate because not all shipments are counted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

PROCESSED TOMATOES

CANNED PEELED TOMATOES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(PRELIMINARY 1986/87, FORECAST 1987/88, METRIC TONS NET WEIGHT)
(Includes wedged, diced, crushed, and other non-concentrated products, as well as whole peeled, except for Taiwan)

CROP YEAR 1/	DELIVERED TO CANNERS	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMP.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
France									
1984/85	59,600	4,800	44,300	66,900	116,000	1,800	95,100	19,100	116,000
1985/86	60,600	19,150	45,200	44,700	109,050	1,400	82,050	25,600	109,050
1986/87	38,200	25,600	28,500	36,600	90,700	1,850	79,850	9,000	90,700
1987/88	45,800	9,000	34,200	39,000	82,200	1,900	76,000	4,300	82,200
Greece									
1984/85	20,000	500	16,000	220	16,720	1,800	13,220	1,700	16,720
1985/86	20,000	1,700	16,000	330	18,030	755	13,600	3,675	18,030
1986/87	20,000	3,675	16,000	200	19,875	2,000	16,000	1,875	19,875
1987/88	20,000	1,875	16,000	200	18,075	2,500	14,000	1,575	18,075
Israel									
1984/85	27,600	9,000	25,000	0	34,000	19,200	7,800	7,000	34,000
1985/86	31,000	7,000	28,000	0	35,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	35,000
1986/87	25,000	5,000	23,000	0	28,000	19,000	5,000	4,000	28,000
1987/88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy									
1984/85	1,666,800	200,000	1,300,000	0	1,500,000	450,000	650,000	400,000	1,500,000
1985/86	1,145,000	400,000	900,000	0	1,300,000	478,000	450,000	372,000	1,300,000
1986/87	745,500	372,000	587,000	0	959,000	439,000	450,000	70,000	959,000
1987/88	1,250,000	70,000	980,000	0	1,050,000	500,000	450,000	100,000	1,050,000
Spain									
1984/85	310,000	3,500	259,000	155	262,655	65,900	136,755	60,000	262,655
1985/86	235,000	60,000	202,500	0	262,500	48,000	159,000	55,500	262,500
1986/87	141,200	55,500	116,200	0	171,700	45,600	126,100	0	171,700
1987/88	328,000	0	277,400	0	277,400	60,000	160,000	57,400	277,400
MEDITERRANEAN TOTAL (Does not include Israel)									
1984/85	2,084,000	217,800	1,644,300	67,275	1,929,375	538,700	902,875	487,800	1,929,375
1985/86	1,491,600	487,850	1,191,700	45,030	1,724,580	548,155	714,650	461,775	1,724,580
1986/87	969,900	461,775	770,700	36,800	1,269,275	507,450	674,950	86,875	1,269,275
1987/88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Taiwan									
1984/85	27,285	462	19,000	0	19,462	18,738	0	724	19,462
1985/86	9,786	724	7,175	0	7,899	6,912	50	937	7,899
1986/87	9,229	937	6,765	0	7,702	6,765	55	882	7,702
1987/88	8,390	882	6,150	0	7,032	6,765	60	207	7,032

1/ Crop years begin in July, except August for France and October for Israel. The marketing year for Taiwan begins in the December preceding the first year indicated, e.g. "Taiwan 1987/88" represents product packed beginning in December 1986.

July 1987 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

TOMATO PASTE: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(PRELIMINARY 1986/87, FORECAST 1987/88, METRIC TONS NET WEIGHT, 28-30 PERCENT TSS BASIS)

CROP YEAR 1/	DELIVERED TO CANNERS	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMP.	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIB.
France									
1984/85	278,800	5,100	49,100	43,500	97,700	5,700	77,800	14,200	97,700
1985/86	327,750	14,200	57,500	24,300	96,000	6,850	61,100	28,050	96,000
1986/87	209,100	28,050	36,050	26,500	90,600	7,800	67,800	15,000	90,600
1987/88	246,500	15,000	43,250	27,000	85,250	7,250	68,000	10,000	85,250
Greece									
1984/85	1,552,000	69,450	260,000	0	329,450	225,000	24,400	80,050	329,450
1985/86	1,370,000	80,050	228,400	0	308,450	174,450	24,000	110,000	308,450
1986/87	730,000	110,000	125,300	0	235,300	125,300	30,000	80,000	235,300
1987/88	1,150,000	80,000	192,000	0	272,000	150,000	25,000	97,000	272,000
Israel									
1984/85	91,700	19,000	18,900	0	37,900	10,500	9,800	17,600	37,900
1985/86	94,500	17,600	19,500	0	37,100	10,500	10,600	16,000	37,100
1986/87	65,000	16,000	13,400	0	29,400	9,400	10,000	10,000	29,400
1987/88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Italy									
1984/85	3,324,000	70,000	554,000	9,393	633,393	358,869	74,524	200,000	633,393
1985/86	2,365,000	200,000	405,600	2,100	607,700	318,000	80,000	209,700	607,700
1986/87	1,708,500	209,700	293,000	1,000	503,700	200,000	80,000	223,700	503,700
1987/88	1,650,000	223,700	283,000	1,000	507,700	250,000	80,000	177,700	507,700
Portugal									
1984/85	721,000	3,000	118,204	0	121,204	83,185	15,000	23,019	121,204
1985/86	716,000	23,019	125,612	0	148,631	83,000	15,000	50,631	148,631
1986/87	544,500	50,631	97,549	0	148,180	90,000	15,000	43,180	148,180
1987/88	500,000	43,180	90,000	0	133,180	95,000	16,000	22,180	133,180
Spain (May include some tomato powder expressed as paste equivalent)									
1984/85	487,000	10,000	84,000	166	94,166	50,859	25,407	17,900	94,166
1985/86	459,000	17,900	74,600	0	92,500	42,400	30,100	20,000	92,500
1986/87	316,600	20,000	59,200	0	79,200	36,000	38,200	5,000	79,200
1987/88	433,200	5,000	70,400	0	75,400	40,000	32,400	3,000	75,400
Turkey (Trade data represent calendar years)									
1984/85	1,000,000	5,000	120,000	2,700	127,700	69,800	40,000	17,900	127,700
1985/86	1,100,000	17,900	155,000	4,600	177,500	77,000	45,000	55,500	177,500
1986/87	700,000	55,500	100,000	10,000	165,500	109,500	47,000	9,000	165,500
1987/88	900,000	9,000	130,000	10,000	149,000	90,000	48,000	11,000	149,000
MEDITERRANEAN TOTAL (Does not include Israel)									
1984/85	7,870,889	181,647	1,264,004	55,759	1,501,410	861,717	267,431	372,262	1,501,410
1985/86	6,699,050	372,262	1,106,212	31,000	1,509,474	749,000	266,393	494,081	1,509,474
1986/87	4,540,500	494,081	761,199	37,500	1,292,780	650,200	282,600	359,980	1,292,780
1987/88	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Taiwan									
1984/85	416,389	97	59,800	0	59,897	57,804	500	1,593	59,897
1985/86	266,800	1,593	40,000	0	41,593	36,800	593	4,200	41,593
1986/87	266,800	4,200	40,000	0	44,200	32,500	600	11,100	44,200
1987/88	216,775	11,100	32,500	0	43,600	36,250	600	6,750	43,600

1/ Crop years begin in July, except August for France and October for Israel. The marketing year for Taiwan begins in the December preceding the first year indicated, e.g. "Taiwan 1987/88" represents product packed beginning in December 1986.

July 1987 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS AFFECTED BY LIBERALIZATION OF JAMAICAN IMPORT POLICIES

I. Products removed from Quantitative Restrictions, Reference Pricing, Duty.

BTN No.	BTN Description
0701310	Garlic Fresh or Chilled
0701390	Other Alliaceous Vegetable Fresh/Chilled, NES
0701600	Beets Fresh or Chilled
0701910	Okra
0702150	Other Pea Raw/Cook Presereved for Retail
0702160	Beet Raw/Cook Presereved for Retail
0702960	Beet Raw/Cook Frozen not Packed
0702990	Other Vegetable Raw/Cook Frozen not Packed
0703300	Garlic Preserved not for Immediate Consumption
0703400	Olive Caper Preserved not for Immediate Consumption
0704900	Other Dried Evaporated Vegetables
0804200	Grapes Dried
0804290	Other Dried Fruit, NES
0807000	Stone Fruit Fresh
2001991	Other Vegetables in Airtight Containers
2001992	Other Vegetables not in Airtight Containers
2002300	Peas/Beans Prepared/Preserved not in Vinegar
2002910	Other Vegetables in Containers Otherwise Preserved
2002920	Other Vegetables not in Containers Otherwise Preserved
2006200	Other Nuts, Roasted
2006920	Ackee Prepared or Preserved
2007400	Tomato Juice
2007500	Other Vegetable Juice
2107310	Canned Corn
2107320	Frozen Corn

II. Products removed from Quantitative Restrictions but subject to Reference Prices plus Stamp Duty of 95 percent.

BTN No.	BTN Description	Reference Price FOB $U.S.
0808000	Berries, Fresh	1c per lb
2001911	Pickles in Airtight Containers	25c per lb
2001912	Pickles not in Airtight Containers	25c per lb
2001920	Fruit	25c per lb
2003000	Fruit Frozen Containing Added Sugar	15c per lb
2004100	Citrus Peel Preserved by Sugar	15c per lb
2004900	Fruit/Part of Plant Preserved by Sugar	20c per lb
2005120	Marmalade	15c per lb
2005120	Citrus Pulp	20c per lb
2005190	Other Jams Jellies Puree of Citrus	20c per lb
2005910	Guava Jelly	28c per lb
2005920	Pineapple Jam	28c per lb
2005930	Mango Pulp	28c per lb
2005990	Other Jams Jellies, etc. not of Citrus	28c per lb
2006300	Mangoes Prepared or Preserved	28c per lb
2006400	Pineapples Prepared or Preserved	28c per lb
2006500	Grapefruit Prepared or Preserved	28c per lb
2006600	Oranges Prepared or Preserved	28c per lb
2006990	Other Fruit Otherwise Prepared/Pres.	28c per lb
2007110	Orange Juice Concentrated	35c per lb
2007120	Orange Juice not Concentrated	10c per lb

2007130	Grapefruit Juice Concentrated	35c per lb
2007140	Grapefruit Juice not Concentrated	20c per lb
2007150	Lime Juice Concentrated	25c per lb
2007160	Lime Juice not Concentrated	20c per lb
2007190	Other Fruit Juices	10c per lb
2007200	Pineapple Juice	20c per lb
2007310	Grape Juice	20c per lb
2007320	Apple Juice	20c per lb
2007390	Other Fruit Juice NES	15c per lb
2007610	Mixed Grapefruit and Orange Juice	20c per lb
2007620	Pineapple-Based Juices	20c per lb
2007690	Other Mixed Juice NES	15c per lb
0804106	Grapes Fresh	55c per lb
0701430	Blackeye Peas Fresh or Chilled	25c per lb
0701920	Cucumbers Fresh or Chilled	15c per lb
0701999	Other Vegetables Fresh/Chilled	15c per lb
0702140	Blackeye Peas Raw/Cooked Frozen In Pack	25c per lb
0702190	O. Vegetable Raw/Cooked Pres. for Retail	25c per lb
0702940	Blackeye Peas Raw/Cooked Frz. Unpacked	25c per lb
0702950	Other Peas Raw/Cooked Frz. not Packed	25c per lb
0703900	O. Veg. Pres. not Immediate Consumption	20c per lb
0704100	Shredded or Powdered Vegetables	20c per lb
0806200	Pears and Quinces	25c per lb

III. Products for which the Reference Price removed but are still under Quantitative Restrictions and with a 95 Percent Stamp Duty.

BTN No.	BTN Description
0701100	Potato Not Sweet, Fresh or Chilled
0701200	Tomatoes, Fresh or Chilled
0701320	Onions, Fresh or Chilled
0701410	String Beans, Fresh or Chilled
0701420	Pigeon Peas, Fresh or Chilled
0701500	Carrots, Fresh or Chilled
0701700	Sweet Peppers, Fresh or Chilled
0701800	Cabbage, Fresh or Chilled
0701930	Pumpkins, Fresh or Chilled
0701990	Lettuce, Fresh or Chilled
0702110	Carrot Raw/Cooked Preserved for Retail
0702120	Stringbean Raw/Cooked Preserved for Retail
0702130	Pigeon Pea Raw/Cooked Preserved for Retail
0702910	Carrot Raw/Cook Frozen not Packed
0702920	Stringbean Raw/Cook Frozen not Packed
0702930	Pigeon Pea Raw/Cook Frozen not Packed
0703100	Tomato Preserved not for Immediate Consumption
0703200	Onion Preserved not for Immediate Consumption
2001100	Onion Prepared, Preserved in Vinegar
2001210	Tomatoes in Airtight Containers
2001220	Tomatoes not in Airtight Containers
2002110	Tomatoes in Airtight Containers
2002120	Tomatoes not in Containers
2002210	Tomato Paste in Containers
2002220	Tomato Paste not in Containers
2104110	Tomato Ketchup
2104120	Tomato Sauce

Source: Government of Jamaica, Ministry Paper No. 12, "Tariff Reform Programme"

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.....(JUL)	6,401	6,995	148,698	163,494	152,792
CANADA.....	2,792	4,630	23,490	38,883	25,202
EC-TWELVE.....	1,027	476	11,393	11,413	12,046
UNITED KINGDOM...	842	476	8,200	8,528	8,753
IRELAND.....	164	.	1,335	922	1,418
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	44	137	9,053	13,448	9,098
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,938	830	76,999	70,326	78,300
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	729	61	30,065	36,994	30,065
HONG KONG.....	575	527	22,410	17,900	22,920
SINGAPORE.....	255	[illegible]	10,880	6,699	11,358
MALAYSIA.....	[illegible]	46	7,948	3,635	8,179
MID. EAST & N. AFR	80	.	13,634	14,456	13,634
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	8,284	11,975	8,284
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	80	.	4,359	1,619	4,359
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	[illegible]	659	10,711	11,528	10,852
COLOMBIA.....	.	.	4,441	2,931	4,441
PANAMA.....	19	.	3,052	2,465	3,052
MEXICO.....	243	642	1,714	2,106	1,838
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	232	261	3,095	3,415	3,334
OTHER.....	5	[illegible]	322	26	325
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	1,169	1,773	3,043	5,243	5,482
CANADA.....	139	96	786	725	1,273
EC-TWELVE.....	545	923	721	1,830	1,706
FRANCE.....	337	754	376	1,355	894
UNITED KINGDOM...	48	70	98	225	447
NETHERLANDS.....	132	[illegible]	205	214	278
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	126	30	128	50	298
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	359	720	1,394	2,632	2,176
JAPAN.....	359	719	1,367	2,627	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	3	1	3	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	[illegible]	.	18
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	[illegible]	10	2	10
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	1,560	1,873	4,283	5,160	9,827
CANADA.....	1,467	1,782	3,753	4,638	6,647
EC-TWELVE.....	26	20	216	206	604
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	[illegible]	.	71	65	141
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	47	62	203	198	2,363
JAPAN.....	32	[illegible]	116	74	2,229
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	3	30	40	47
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	[illegible]	.	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	[illegible]	6	13	22
CHERRIES/SW&TT(MAY)	1,036	2,971	1,036	2,971	10,488
CANADA.....	316	740	316	740	3,316
EC-TWELVE.....	293	446	293	446	1,567
UNITED KINGDOM...	205	307	205	307	1,476
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	43	108	43	108	262
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	379	1,669	379	1,669	5,313
JAPAN.....	.	1,110	.	1,110	3,326
HONG KONG.....	327	427	327	427	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	9	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	.	1	.	26
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	1	.	1
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	30,473	38,642	214,809	307,186	269,592
CANADA.....	1,971	2,547	22,218	23,910	26,675
EC-TWELVE.....	4,463	6,709	76,509	100,043	78,840
FRANCE.....	2,724	4,006	43,929	58,636	44,586
NETHERLANDS.....	962	1,486	18,892	21,502	20,410
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	151	313	2,430	2,743	2,512
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	23,887	29,073	113,590	179,933	161,480
JAPAN.....	22,364	25,367	108,418	167,489	152,341
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	423	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	1	133	24
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	3	.	3
OTHER.....	.	.	57	.	57
LEMONS.....(AUG)	11,722	12,289	105,159	125,890	130,090
CANADA.....	567	465	6,777	6,174	8,932
EC-TWELVE.....	.	245	1,319	2,979	1,335
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	191	36	607	284	657
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10,962	11,388	95,897	115,994	118,605
JAPAN.....	10,387	10,629	88,863	107,927	110,692
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	.	[illegible]
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	155	548	460	549
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	.	[illegible]	.	9
LIMES.....(APR)	89	725	311	1,281	2,536
CANADA.....	79	188	301	297	1,176
EC-TWELVE.....	10	123	10	137	801
FRANCE.....	4	14	4	22	531
UNITED KINGDOM...	6	32	6	37	214
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	414	.	844	556
MALAYSIA.....	.	154	.	462	293
HONG KONG.....	.	160	.	239	206
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	4	.
ORANGES.....(NOV)	47,122	60,803	241,384	258,910	394,162
CANADA.....	10,849	11,807	80,663	80,532	112,225
EC-TWELVE.....	997	5,518	3,352	9,932	6,718
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	476	773	842	1,641	1,560
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	34,800	42,638	156,153	166,501	273,034
HONG KONG.....	7,343	11,151	69,930	68,089	125,736
JAPAN.....	23,332	24,627	58,876	70,105	108,734
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	15	90	15
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	63	315	183	559
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	3	41	27	49
OTHER.....	.	.	[illegible]	5	2
GRAPES.....(JUN)	3,352	1,890	104,198	102,075	104,198
CANADA.....	3,172	1,755	64,870	56,665	64,870
EC-TWELVE.....	38	14	675	3,605	675
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1,389	2,078	1,389
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	82	4	31,451	33,681	31,451
HONG KONG.....	30	.	18,129	10,056	18,129
SINGAPORE.....	41	.	3,886	3,572	3,886
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	3,733	12,416	3,733
JAPAN.....	4	.	3,331	4,318	3,331
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	496	478	496
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	36	52	4,300	4,626	4,300
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	24	65	970	942	970
OTHER.....	1	.	48	1	48
PEARS.....(JUL)	961	2,473	29,014	35,519	29,689
CANADA.....	749	2,200	14,238	18,045	14,749
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	611	948	611
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	5,707	7,301	5,707
SWEDEN.....	.	.	4,897	6,490	4,897
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	688	716	721
MID. EAST & N. AFR	74	19	4,389	4,115	4,389
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	2,543	2,594	2,543
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	74	19	1,448	1,235	1,448
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	131	244	3,163	4,181	3,279
MEXICO.....	131	244	2,132	1,667	2,248
PANAMA.....	.	.	704	536	704
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	6	10	195	214	205
OTHER.....	.	.	22	.	27
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	1,527	1,051	2,212	1,582	23,630
CANADA.....	1,001	866	1,377	1,284	12,502
EC-TWELVE.....	197	21	282	68	843
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	281	58	281	58	641
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21	91	152	91	9,269
HONG KONG.....	5	51	62	51	7,056
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	20	11	20	1,211
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	4	11	10	16
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	17	1	95	50	326
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	11	14	20	32
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	117	65	7,534	8,649	7,905
CANADA.....	48	62	878	1,715	1,245
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	2,964	2,781	2,964
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	1,838	1,974	1,838
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	595	332	595
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	349	230	349
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	54	.	1,057	1,757	1,057
SWEDEN.....	.	.	481	642	481
FINLAND.....	.	.	242	437	242
AUSTRIA.....	54	.	199	370	199
SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	134	299	134
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	15	.	2,616	2,297	2,616
JAPAN.....	14	.	2,200	2,000	2,200
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	3	19	91	19
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	0	8	4
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS.....(JUN)	36	[illegible]	372	277	372
CANADA.....	23	[illegible]	43	50	43
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	34	39	34
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	.	24	18	24
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	18	129	108	129
JAPAN.....	5	.	48	27	48
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	.	.	33	.	33
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	14	.	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	97	55	97
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	55	35	55
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	.	18	.	18
KUWAIT.....	.	.	10	8	10
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	.	30	4	30
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	8	2	8
OTHER.....	.	.	6	.	6
CHERRIES/MARAC(JUL)	233	227	1,905	2,377	2,138
CANADA.....	.	.	100	111	101
EC-TWELVE.....	2	15	51	112	56
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	15	129	53	132
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	205	192	1,370	1,872	1,588
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	84	108	525	776	649
HONG KONG.....	20	24	350	405	403
SINGAPORE.....	78	10	227	252	241
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	55	46	57
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	15	3	94	82	97
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	8	2	105	100	106
OTHER.....	1	.	1	.	1
CHERRIES/SW&TT(JUL)	162	948	1,962	3,623	2,155

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHERRIES, SWB (CONT)					
CANADA.....	15	672	139	1,767	180
EC-TWELVE.....	1	51	122	145	123
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	7	75	52	77
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	140	208	1,512	1,506	1,646
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	58	59	813	552	853
JAPAN.....	62	92	489	662	556
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	6	81	129	93
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	3	23	17	27
BERMUDA & CARIBE..	1	1	9	[illegible]	9
PEACHES.....(JUN)	2,880	1,858	14,107	15,992	14,107
CANADA.....	141	92	3,269	2,427	3,269
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	244	331	244
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	107	31	1,042	547	1,042
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,578	1,620	8,157	11,224	8,157
JAPAN.....	2,482	1,409	6,407	8,690	6,407
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	31	442	520	442
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	48	75	812	719	812
BERMUDA & CARIBE..	6	9	140	191	140
OTHER.....	.	.	.	33	.
PEARS.....(JUN)	85	75	775	1,351	775
CANADA.....	13	17	38	81	38
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	51	159	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	47	.	237	415	237
SWEDEN.....	40	.	121	216	121
NORWAY.....	6	.	108	180	108
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21	27	206	357	206
JAPAN.....	7	16	97	146	97
PACIFIC ISLANDS..	.	.	31	4	31
SINGAPORE.....	3	2	27	36	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	12	146	119	146
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	109	51	109
KUWAIT.....	.	.	18	39	18
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	3	59	125	59
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	16	37	95	37
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	1,405	457	5,808	2,682	10,071
CANADA.....	467	315	2,247	1,750	4,744
EC-TWELVE.....	176	12	500	324	1,415
NETHERLANDS.....	139	12	375	200	741
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	61	69	531
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	13	80	205	340
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	745	83	2,878	225	3,264
PHILIPPINES.....	693	.	2,585	.	2,585
JAPAN.....	33	67	224	195	386
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	[illegible]	12	12	54
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	9	4	46	48
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	17	17	[illegible]	56	203
OTHER.....	.	.	2	64	2
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	1,592	1,421	17,129	18,910	17,129
CANADA.....	217	593	4,313	4,276	4,313
EC-TWELVE.....	29	.	390	741	390
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	62	185	765	1,105	765
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,038	486	7,867	9,016	7,867
JAPAN.....	645	214	3,246	3,314	3,246
HONG KONG.....	191	82	2,157	2,637	2,157
SINGAPORE.....	66	46	877	913	877
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	7	1,113	1,242	1,113
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	152	104	1,699	1,560	1,699
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	86	47	978	690	978
OTHER.....	1	.	4	79	[illegible]
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS.....(AUG)	4,378	5,322	60,832	66,258	71,873
CANADA.....	144	286	3,125	2,589	3,472
EC-TWELVE.....	2,368	2,731	19,663	27,132	24,548
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,071	1,580	7,933	10,669	10,613
GERMANY, FED. REP	565	433	4,157	6,249	5,019
NETHERLANDS.....	383	140	3,336	3,392	3,893
DENMARK.....	234	373	2,763	4,651	3,428
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	596	519	7,849	8,808	9,306
SWEDEN.....	435	354	4,031	4,249	4,777
NORWAY.....	7	94	1,659	1,968	1,943
FINLAND.....	110	69	1,570	1,949	1,851
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,017	1,690	25,459	24,176	29,509
JAPAN.....	497	1,230	17,705	15,201	20,736
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	50	1,990	1,042	2,078
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	197	21	2,068	2,077	2,217
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	39	25	450	435	515
OTHER.....	.	.	227	.	227
PRUNES.....(AUG)	5,169	4,021	41,088	48,150	48,250
CANADA.....	264	338	2,262	2,620	2,713
EC-TWELVE.....	3,326	2,222	21,658	24,824	25,424
ITALY.....	768	653	7,791	6,830	8,570
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,175	217	5,263	6,342	6,270
UNITED KINGDOM...	571	404	2,506	2,811	3,145
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	213	384	5,473	6,507	6,645
SWEDEN.....	53	173	1,940	2,545	2,399
FINLAND.....	28	24	1,789	1,943	2,055
NORWAY.....	82	62	1,032	1,246	1,245

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
SWITZERLAND.....	17	110	558	472	691
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,300	965	8,730	10,806	10,329
JAPAN.....	856	690	5,950	7,883	7,022
MID. EAST & N. AFR	[illegible]	40	678	1,241	741
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	54	50	1,930	1,831	1,988
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	23	332	307	384
OTHER.....	1	.	25	14	25
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)					
(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	165	183	622	1,130	1,587
CANADA.....	[illegible]	7	44	33	81
EC-TWELVE.....	[illegible]	48	141	404	517
FRANCE.....	34	40	133	222	418
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	155	[illegible]
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	16	7	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	81	75	164	346	399
JAPAN.....	71	64	122	280	286
HONG KONG.....	1	9	15	26	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	50	156	312	347
SAUDI ARABIA.....	[illegible]	41	99	148	178
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	1	7	23	68	[illegible]
KUWAIT.....	.	.	8	18	43
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	.	5	.	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	29	[illegible]	95	[illegible]	181
NETHL. ANTILLES..	[illegible]	.	37	11	103
LW & WW ISLANDS..	7	2	12	6	21
BARBADOS.....	3	1	14	7	19
OTHER.....	.	.	1	.	1
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	273	457	1,769	2,593	3,535
CANADA.....	19	59	343	491	625
EC-TWELVE.....	161	195	532	895	1,075
FRANCE.....	161	172	527	853	1,051
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	3	7	11
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	27	40	261	237	633
JAPAN.....	4	[illegible]	133	91	245
HONG KONG.....	9	20	42	52	105
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	2	7	10	82
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	[illegible]	.	19	13	[illegible]
MID. EAST & N. AFR	37	134	463	786	835
SAUDI ARABIA.....	18	99	329	272	395
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	[illegible]	25	45	274	166
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	.	20	[illegible]	42
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	19	27	123	146	291
OTHER.....	4	[illegible]	24	30	24
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	188	360	1,098	1,675	1,938
CANADA.....	11	49	210	310	394
EC-TWELVE.....	20	71	133	175	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	28	48	80	102
NETHERLANDS.....	17	33	63	75	100
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	10	20	20	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	[illegible]	3	49	27	[illegible]
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	132	237	673	1,124	1,173
JAPAN.....	128	235	658	1,104	1,143
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	.	32	25	51
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	.	1	13	3
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	1	2	3
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	649	1,311	4,567	6,350	9,578
CANADA.....	175	496	1,841	2,801	3,682
EC-TWELVE.....	148	414	928	1,498	2,323
GERMANY, FED. REP	53	143	141	684	875
NETHERLANDS.....	44	159	546	328	715
UNITED KINGDOM...	26	60	127	244	353
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	102	111	441	586	909
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	110	212	678	1,017	1,542
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	43	79	277	299	499
HONG KONG.....	20	39	104	192	248
JAPAN.....	9	51	61	179	215
MID. EAST & N. AFR	63	20	380	226	566
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	39	55	206	168	370
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	12	[illegible]	92	50	181
OTHER.....	.	.	1	[illegible]	5
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	396	333	1,342	958	2,201
CANADA.....	[illegible]	91	60	506	312
EC-TWELVE.....	15	67	59	89	101
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	138	165	162	212
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	368	37	936	158	1,406
JAPAN.....	307	25	833	63	1,219
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	.	83	.	101
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	[illegible]	.	4	.	[illegible]
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	4	.	22	43	51
OTHER.....	.	.	[illegible]	.	15
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	224	334	1,801	1,749	3,611
CANADA.....	2	[illegible]	106	40	190
EC-TWELVE.....	[illegible]	42	93	444	301
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	22	23	172	260	215
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	147	225	1,106	862	2,263
MALAYSIA.....	66	89	332	281	721
SINGAPORE.....	17	43	207	146	449
JAPAN.....	[illegible]	56	264	123	402

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
ORANGE, CNF. (CONT)					
HONG KONG.....	30	10	119	175	326
MID. EAST & N. AFR	23	.	220	.	353
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	4	19	[illegible]	34
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	19	35	76	119	226
OTHER.....	.	.	[illegible]	15	28
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	863	2,316	4,491	8,575	5,087
CANADA.....	738	1,753	1,564	3,376	1,946
EC-TWELVE.....	59	173	413	853	447
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	48	170	169	191
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	51	103	2,342	2,954	2,398
JAPAN.....	11	36	2,250	2,812	2,257
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	2	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	238	1	1,020	101
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	.	3
OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	.
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	20,340	10,077	116,106	84,705	148,161
CANADA.....	18,507	8,016	107,461	75,520	131,614
EC-TWELVE.....	364	368	2,809	2,243	2,868
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	309	75	309
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,260	1,578	3,920	5,513	10,889
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	47	36	452	66
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	18	6	282	38	480
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	174	62	1,145	863	1,774
OTHER.....	17	.	144	.	163
ONION.....(OCT)	3,595	9,300	40,758	53,184	66,261
CANADA.....	3,059	8,649	19,425	38,023	28,775
EC-TWELVE.....	287	132	2,195	733	2,218
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	150	150	159	150	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	24	365	16,147	12,436	31,208
JAPAN.....	24	.	10,087	4,157	19,228
HONG KONG.....	.	.	3,893	2,576	6,096
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	819	4,283	3,817
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	141	1
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	39	.	2,124	1,376	2,615
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	5	434	275	678
OTHER.....	56	.	274	50	394
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	5,680	10,068	17,874	21,342	34,048
CANADA.....	5,379	9,939	15,855	19,726	29,560
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	3	54	3
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	100	14	100
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	17	406	215	501
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	19	63	22
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	261	90	1,138	961	3,151
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	23	350	304	708
OTHER.....	3	.	3	4	3
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	606	474	4,071	5,336	6,425
CANADA.....	606	474	3,644	4,816	5,078
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	93	22	93
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	100
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	151	779
MEXICO.....	.	.	.	151	697
HONDURAS.....	.	.	.	.	82
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	331	346	373
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	4,788	6,566	39,782	42,879	57,782
CANADA.....	4,739	6,355	39,106	42,391	54,773
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	1	64	1
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	.	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	3	287	244	2,532
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	35	8	133	30	157
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	9	.	223	150	282
OTHER.....	1	.	30	.	35
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN.....(AUG)	6,134	8,070	57,232	70,581	70,042
CANADA.....	126	131	749	773	935
EC-TWELVE.....	2,593	2,652	22,877	25,218	28,572
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,096	1,201	9,062	11,963	11,577
UNITED KINGDOM...	461	967	8,109	6,966	9,582
FRANCE.....	692	169	4,198	3,889	5,576
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	718	711	6,699	7,375	8,041
SWITZERLAND.....	382	184	4,033	4,235	4,859
SWEDEN.....	234	396	1,993	2,182	2,401
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,528	4,366	24,695	34,936	29,799
JAPAN.....	1,526	3,327	15,364	26,717	19,117
HONG KONG.....	431	219	3,509	2,555	4,057
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	299	438	2,826	3,232	3,124
MID. EAST & N. AFR	32	39	525	391	659
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	72	95	1,323	1,193	1,514
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	43	76	360	486	519
OTHER.....	.	.	2	8	2
TOM.,PST&PULP.(JUL)	86	199	2,418	3,273	2,660
CANADA.....	30	56	863	1,117	944
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	32	83	28
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	19	3	29
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	52	215	1,114	1,381	1,246
JAPAN.....	26	121	620	599	680
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	15	21	318	320	353
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	104	225	116
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	8	12	128	222	139
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	16	152	235	152
OTHER.....	.	.	7	1	7
TOMATO, WHCLE.(JUL)	177	248	7,561	4,561	7,773
CANADA.....	111	127	1,848	1,839	1,969
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	94	195	94
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	6	.	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	41	79	5,231	2,031	5,293
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	10	.	4,658	1,532	4,675
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	.	97	201	101
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	15	.	28	27	28
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	42	248	252	270
OTHER.....	.	.	10	15	10
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN,SWEET,FRZ(JUL)	4,741	3,441	37,594	35,397	41,685
CANADA.....	201	234	3,309	1,560	3,634
EC-TWELVE.....	161	318	3,322	4,116	4,180
UNITED KINGDOM...	128	197	2,590	3,276	3,200
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	62	365	284	592
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	79	348	903	372
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,327	2,702	30,035	28,074	32,884
JAPAN.....	3,763	2,231	25,076	24,047	27,744
AUSTRALIA.....	535	377	4,492	3,528	4,631
MID. EAST & N. AFR	28	51	114	321	145
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	20	285	123	287
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	18	178	299	180
OTHER.....	.	.	2	.	2
FR. FRIES,FRZ.(JUL)	6,141	7,745	60,382	78,592	65,699
CANADA.....	53	.	318	787	343
EC-TWELVE.....	1	.	282	23	282
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	101	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,036	7,480	58,748	75,890	63,963
JAPAN.....	4,890	6,320	50,612	65,720	55,218
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	246	478	973	478
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	.	132	87	135
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	33	19	401	718	475
OTHER.....	.	.	20	14	20
GARLIC,DRD/DEH(JAN)	175	165	1,334	1,182	4,923
CANADA.....	55	72	325	504	922
EC-TWELVE.....	37	41	329	287	1,706
UNITED KINGDOM...	23	10	161	131	1,006
GERMANY, FED. REP	6	26	94	97	433
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	12	96	100	237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	27	35	184	141	458
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	43	20	118
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	43	.	313	107	1,379
BRAZIL.....	38	.	287	103	1,343
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	4	4	9	31
OTHER.....	6	.	40	13	73
ONIONS,DRD/DEH(JAN)	953	1,186	5,613	7,034	14,852
CANADA.....	58	186	521	913	1,462
EC-TWELVE.....	460	503	2,606	3,166	7,386
UNITED KINGDOM...	181	147	917	1,022	3,095
GERMANY, FED. REP	114	161	841	1,168	2,422
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	104	114	640	965	1,732
SWEDEN.....	23	62	242	283	609
SWITZERLAND.....	38	11	194	366	497
NORWAY.....	33	41	141	177	345
FINLAND.....	10	.	88	132	253
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	312	339	1,731	1,754	3,908
JAPAN.....	211	193	1,166	1,157	2,520
AUSTRALIA.....	97	115	523	447	1,141
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	8	7	41
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	28	17	130	135
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	14	9	61	59	114
OTHER.....	4	3	31	40	75
POTATO,FLAKES.(OCT)	1,341	1,984	8,318	13,549	13,423
CANADA.....	88	38	373	549	534
EC-TWELVE.....	92	247	407	1,845	786
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	19	113	240	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,116	1,612	7,296	10,461	11,723
JAPAN.....	1,014	1,436	6,640	9,291	10,448
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	31	7	72	29
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	21	37	116	344	211
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	.	5	19	8
OTHER.....	.	.	.	18	.
POTATO,DRD/DEH(OCT)	379	605	2,315	3,458	3,615
CANADA.....	324	554	1,356	2,693	2,388
EC-TWELVE.....	10	.	77	164	137
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	121	56	123
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	44	38	638	341	763
JAPAN.....	42	.	441	212	505
PHILIPPINES.....	.	.	119	12	158
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	88	108	99

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
POTATO,DRD/D (CONT)					
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	13	9	55	53
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	48	39	51
OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	.
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	261	334	4,542	2,650	4,754
CANADA.....	7	9	546	447	584
EC-TWELVE.....	.	27	700	36	700
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	304	.	304
FRANCE.....	.	27	193	27	193
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	91	.	91
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	45	31	223	177	233
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	630	185	630
ISRAEL.....	.	.	157	19	157
KUWAIT.....	.	.	156	16	156
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	.	140	136	140
JORDAN.....	.	.	130	14	130
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	29	27	512	327	514
MEXICO.....	3	23	408	309	408
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	20	7	20
OTHER.....	180	240	1,821	1,471	1,983
INDIA.....	180	240	1,799	1,471	1,958
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	22	21	319	293	678
CANADA.....	6	.	129	137	197
EC-TWELVE.....	.	13	132	72	356
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	4	98	23	257
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	10	10	50
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	21	.	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	17	.	29	23	49
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	3	3	45	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	1	7
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	5	23	15	61
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	.	1
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	696	393	41,527	44,584	42,689
CANADA.....	115	173	2,519	1,964	2,622
EC-TWELVE.....	66	21	28,937	33,439	28,990
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	21	9,897	11,607	9,897
SPAIN.....	37	.	8,542	8,909	8,542
ITALY.....	.	.	3,833	4,441	3,833
NETHERLANDS.....	10	.	3,256	6,267	3,256
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	.	1,663	1,560	1,671
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	58	74	642	1,656	662
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	10	608	402	617
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	455	114	7,139	5,490	8,108
MEXICO.....	451	113	6,377	3,681	7,343
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	18	53	18
OTHER.....	.	.	0	19	0
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	214	292	772	1,176	1,236
CANADA.....	27	.	63	21	286
EC-TWELVE.....	174	11	255	163	375
GERMANY, FED. REP	170	.	192	75	282
FRANCE.....	4	.	26	12	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	8	56	62	58
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	269	240	812	288
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	109	118	414	137
HONG KONG.....	9	147	57	331	84
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	34	13	34
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	15	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	2	118	14	126
MEXICO.....	.	2	113	9	119
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0	37	0
OTHER.....	.	2	41	52	101
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JUL)	8,852	2,660	128,752	56,921	136,312
CANADA.....	136	236	2,442	4,388	2,581
EC-TWELVE.....	6,000	1,697	63,492	25,643	68,432
GERMANY, FED. REP	2,857	848	36,099	12,194	37,843
FRANCE.....	537	214	9,262	4,902	9,987
UNITED KINGDOM...	616	401	7,400	3,766	7,998
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	726	150	10,113	6,808	10,575
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,575	390	18,195	15,197	20,096
JAPAN.....	1,245	241	13,767	12,014	15,322
AUSTRALIA.....	127	24	1,984	1,105	2,129
MID. EAST & N. AFR	130	112	5,261	1,729	5,333
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	103	14	1,382	530	1,398
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	.	31	35	31
OTHER.....	178	61	27,835	2,592	27,866
USSR.....	.	.	26,671	1,999	26,671
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	37	65	372	596	700
CANADA.....	31	53	235	368	411
EC-TWELVE.....	2	4	84	156	190
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	.	23	29	94
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	32	62	49
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	1	23	41	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	2	42	37	48
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	5	3	16	10
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	4	.	7	19	40
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	1	1	1

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WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	265	210	7,321	8,404	7,984
CANADA.....	13	13	608	772	682
EC-TWELVE.....	87	85	3,948	3,934	4,190
SPAIN.....	24	29	2,241	1,730	2,327
GERMANY, FED. REP	30	38	609	933	747
ITALY.....	.	.	699	850	699
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	32	3	267	261	286
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	119	91	1,835	2,891	2,122
AUSTRALIA.....	75	20	1,028	778	1,193
JAPAN.....	30	20	473	1,699	546
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	12	21	284	306	330
MID. EAST & N. AFR	13	2	292	337	332
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	1	349	144	350
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	15	4	55	5
OTHER.....	.	.	17	10	17
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	16	60	242	287	353
CANADA.....	.	.	48	16	49
EC-TWELVE.....	5	38	41	79	80
FRANCE.....	3	38	19	74	59
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	0	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	9	39	61	62
HONG KONG.....	.	.	14	20	25
SINGAPORE.....	1	.	16	7	17
JAPAN.....	.	9	0	18	11
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	9	15	9
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	11	13	100	131	148
MEXICO.....	11	13	98	127	144
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	13	.	13
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	3,749	1,227	30,898	24,533	33,223
CANADA.....	51	52	777	1,272	838
EC-TWELVE.....	2,368	471	20,887	12,117	22,245
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,235	105	9,798	4,442	10,540
FRANCE.....	494	196	4,449	3,069	4,621
UNITED KINGDOM...	551	108	2,908	3,301	3,165
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	164	55	2,095	2,478	2,237
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,141	618	6,112	7,897	6,873
JAPAN.....	1,029	496	4,895	6,835	5,516
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	18	549	674	550
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	4	0	89	44	90
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	8	11	9
OTHER.....	4	13	380	40	380
HOPS					
HOPS.....(SEP)	380	132	1,587	1,329	1,980
CANADA.....	.	2	411	264	411
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	.	5	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	111	.	297	307	317
JAPAN.....	111	.	283	307	283
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	256	130	793	699	1,154
BRAZIL.....	136	102	500	357	854
COLOMBIA.....	.	.	158	70	158
ARGENTINA.....	120	.	122	98	122
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	.	24	33	29
OTHER.....	10	.	62	21	70
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	268	146	1,631	1,821	2,074
CANADA.....	0	.	75	57	75
EC-TWELVE.....	28	5	153	234	188
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	15	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	9	94	92	109
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	231	129	1,219	1,328	1,560
COLOMBIA.....	165	.	466	153	567
MEXICO.....	.	34	477	698	529
BRAZIL.....	29	20	129	162	223
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	3	16	17	18
OTHER.....	2	.	74	78	124
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	545	859	2,504	3,750	6,779
CANADA.....	184	287	1,007	1,153	2,496
EC-TWELVE.....	126	206	469	1,031	1,576
UNITED KINGDOM...	61	137	265	590	962
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	45	12	79	111	229
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	50	74	197	166
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	130	241	474	945	1,316
JAPAN.....	117	149	389	550	1,012
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	1	5	4
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	34	19	93	85	214
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	59	49	372	321	985
BAHAMAS.....	1	1	97	61	225
NETHL. ANTILLES..	21	10	79	66	209
LW & WW ISLANDS..	20	19	98	56	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	2	1	26	2	110
OTHER.....	2	7	14	14	22
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	77	44	389	297	692
CANADA.....	0	3	24	39	46
EC-TWELVE.....	58	29	243	161	414
UNITED KINGDOM...	55	0	178	63	322

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LEMON OIL... (CONT)					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	1	5	6	6
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	10	62	82	146
JAPAN.....	10	9	47	68	89
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	4	2	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	9	.	9
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	6	0	45	8	69
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	.	0	.
OTHER.....	.	.	1	0	2
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	107	147	974	809	1,469
CANADA.....	4	3	24	35	34
EC-TWELVE.....	27	33	181	188	300
NETHERLANDS.....	18	14	68	34	119
GERMANY, FED. REP	7	3	34	49	58
FRANCE.....	.	9	46	37	51
UNITED KINGDOM...	0	0	18	31	44
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	162	83	167
SWITZERLAND.....	.	0	160	82	160
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	29	78	201	325	437
JAPAN.....	27	76	156	204	278
HONG KONG.....	.	1	20	95	87
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	1	1	1	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	43	23	338	149	437
MEXICO.....	42	21	283	122	349
COLOMBIA.....	.	.	42	.	66
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	0	0	1	2
OTHER.....	4	8	66	26	91
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	77	76	629	837	963
CANADA.....	5	6	33	23	43
EC-TWELVE.....	52	29	285	370	469
UNITED KINGDOM...	20	20	133	153	212
GERMANY, FED. REP	10	3	52	81	82
FRANCE.....	11	2	40	42	61
NETHERLANDS.....	5	2	27	30	49
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	13	32	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	16	190	301	242
JAPAN.....	2	6	127	216	142
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	4	4	19	50	44
HONG KONG.....	.	5	21	23	25
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	2	5	6	9
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	9	19	86	84	138
MEXICO.....	2	3	50	32	78
BRAZIL.....	0	4	10	15	17
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	0	3	4
OTHER.....	2	3	16	17	24
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	29	24	289	225	470
CANADA.....	4	3	21	12	28
EC-TWELVE.....	14	10	145	131	232
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	2	46	45	74
FRANCE.....	6	5	45	39	65
ITALY.....	0	0	24	13	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	0	2	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	8	70	47	119
JAPAN.....	2	4	41	29	71
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	1	16	5	27
HONG KONG.....	2	4	7	9	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	1	1	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	2	42	24	73
MEXICO.....	1	1	23	17	37
BRAZIL.....	2	0	17	3	33
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0	.	0
OTHER.....	.	.	9	7	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

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FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES.....(JUL)	23,739	28,950	128,726	119,462	146,384
CANADA.....	5,797	4,121	39,735	36,786	42,236
NEW ZEALAND....	7,193	13,139	22,588	24,639	32,449
CHILE.....	6,082	9,813	30,375	40,824	30,792
REP SOUTH AFRIC	3,379	.	14,231	7,280	17,027
FRANCE.....	.	.	15,821	7,239	15,821
BANANAS.....(JAN)	264,840	246,312	1,270,952	1,265,297	2,978,394
ECUADOR.....	64,363	71,041	335,007	350,895	744,118
COSTA RICA.....	42,093	35,422	237,051	239,648	565,699
COLOMBIA.....	50,347	39,815	221,278	216,404	521,090
HONDURAS.....	50,028	54,895	207,315	232,712	516,453
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	21	17	416	352	7,761
CANADA.....	.	.	1	.	7,217
STRAWBERRIES(JAN)	708	1,682	3,666	10,689	5,892
MEXICO.....	687	1,673	3,330	10,393	4,889
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	30	.	2,568	1,760	2,578
BAHAMAS.....	.	.	1,616	1,470	1,616
MEXICO.....	.	.	854	27	854
LEMONS.....(AUG)	423	366	11,151	8,354	14,637
CHILE.....	.	.	6,270	1,035	8,314
SPAIN.....	327	319	2,369	2,609	3,692
BAHAMAS.....	.	.	2,278	4,605	2,278
LIMES.....(APR)	3,141	2,417	4,913	4,312	27,498
MEXICO.....	2,645	2,267	4,089	3,892	24,201
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	.	38	9,078	13,066	9,673
MEXICO.....	.	.	5,676	7,106	6,218
SPAIN.....	.	38	1,867	4,469	1,867
JAPAN.....	.	.	1,463	1,415	1,477
ORANGES.....(NOV)	1,005	1,374	25,684	18,455	28,159
MEXICO.....	310	370	8,275	9,916	8,555
SPAIN.....	.	1	6,307	2,037	6,314
ISRAEL.....	9	36	6,189	3,691	6,205
GRAPES.....(JUN)	17,075	4,969	203,401	238,540	203,401
CHILE.....	12,286	4,436	172,696	210,579	172,696
MEXICO.....	4,586	516	26,850	19,816	26,850
MANGOES.....(JAN)	5,511	8,099	10,091	12,787	44,744
MEXICO.....	3,438	4,671	5,271	5,473	36,685
HAITI.....	1,978	3,343	4,699	7,094	7,402
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	46,649	34,975	46,649	34,975	132,952
MEXICO.....	43,502	33,531	43,502	33,531	103,743
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	11,005	11,188	11,005	11,188	71,261
MEXICO.....	8,441	9,176	8,441	9,176	33,425
GUATEMALA.....	1,330	824	1,330	824	9,774
WATERMELONS.(APR)	28,324	35,063	51,930	52,097	105,411
MEXICO.....	27,834	34,871	47,455	51,326	95,872
PEARS.....(JUL)	4,402	5,345	22,768	29,202	25,110
CHILE.....	642	515	10,065	14,797	10,155
AUSTRALIA.....	2,084	1,656	5,181	4,866	5,534
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,364	.	2,992	188	4,025
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	5,989	6,324	33,731	35,171	77,229
COSTA RICA.....	2,882	2,340	13,972	13,068	33,226
HONDURAS.....	2,017	2,188	14,002	15,073	25,841
DOMINICAN REPUB	724	618	2,511	4,518	12,236
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	1,237	2,501	2,323	2,601	9,288
NEW ZEALAND....	1,210	2,472	2,267	2,543	9,199
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	152	206	3,589	4,803	3,589
SPAIN.....	95	144	2,765	3,285	2,765
ISRAEL.....	41	.	409	273	409
MANDARINS...(JAN)	4,215	3,631	19,603	23,596	44,289
SPAIN.....	2,125	2,113	10,074	14,030	20,644
JAPAN.....	959	294	4,484	2,523	13,179
KOREA, REPUBLIC	505	659	2,715	3,902	6,049
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	4,460	4,721	39,466	43,432	65,294
SPAIN.....	3,760	4,332	34,885	39,059	57,090
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	268	204	1,637	2,048	2,538
GREECE.....	238	75	1,504	1,362	2,372
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	343	215	3,391	3,816	5,859
SPAIN.....	252	129	2,344	2,833	4,004
MEXICO.....	.	.	429	80	805
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	61	100	278	382	572
GREECE.....	44	85	230	314	461
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	229	315	1,969	1,934	3,368
SPAIN.....	213	289	1,809	1,701	3,013
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,359	3,805	31,280	34,132	51,216
SPAIN.....	3,237	3,763	30,473	33,524	49,586
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	199	81	911	1,119	1,740
GREECE.....	129	25	507	551	1,003
SPAIN.....	58	21	246	384	451
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,752	1,554	28,792	17,306	28,792
GREECE.....	557	366	9,532	8,147	9,532
SPAIN.....	44	51	6,924	503	6,924
CHILE.....	567	909	4,563	4,386	4,563
REP SOUTH AFRIC	481	.	3,914	1,754	3,914
PEARS.....(JUN)	489	212	17,633	2,478	17,633
SPAIN.....	185	21	7,376	772	7,376
REP SOUTH AFRIC	238	.	4,237	497	4,237
AUSTRALIA.....	.	99	2,701	484	2,701
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	29,396	18,479	118,374	98,163	253,442
PHILIPPINES....	16,555	9,414	52,801	45,833	108,369
THAILAND.....	9,657	6,380	50,669	39,871	108,016
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	2,200	1,578	19,587	15,127	19,587
MEXICO.....	1,077	1,204	7,301	9,631	7,301
ITALY.....	2	.	2,326	1	2,326
REP SOUTH AFRIC	288	.	2,299	613	2,299
GREECE.....	151	.	1,990	34	1,990

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CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	183	577	2,295	8,013	2,761
TURKEY.....	147	421	1,929	6,850	2,378
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	3	20	563	919	608
IRAN.....	.	.	408	731	437
CHINA (MAINLAND	3	5	58	120	73
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	145	323	1,864	1,465	2,190
IRAN.....	.	.	1,004	719	1,022
TUNISIA.....	.	139	448	139	448
PAKISTAN.....	141	178	195	386	428
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	4	5	3,341	2,628	3,352
GREECE.....	.	3	2,832	2,212	2,832
TURKEY.....	4	2	397	316	397
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	62	25	3,143	5,568	3,389
MEXICO.....	61	25	2,933	5,126	3,137
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	202	336	2,653	2,111	3,189
SPAIN.....	168	56	2,472	1,173	2,684
TURKEY.....	34	135	136	520	357
FRUIT JUICE 1/					
(FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	3,685	2,741	28,555	30,380	32,883
GERMANY, FED. R	820	471	6,670	7,804	7,372
ARGENTINA.....	514	687	5,719	3,466	6,882
AUSTRIA.....	225	502	3,044	5,145	3,264
NETHERLANDS....	192	80	2,436	1,102	2,776
SPAIN.....	274	75	2,539	1,107	2,683
REP SOUTH AFRIC	402	.	1,606	524	1,968
FCOJ.....(DEC)	34,507	19,867	186,721	194,729	392,148
BRAZIL.....	30,648	15,597	167,114	170,411	359,364
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	2,516	1,472	10,129	4,206	29,482
BRAZIL.....	1,557	280	5,250	876	13,048
ARGENTINA.....	611	141	2,863	1,490	10,101
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	4,886	2,764	14,602	10,478	28,388
PHILIPPINES....	4,858	2,698	14,232	10,280	27,482
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	6,819	3,627	29,155	21,402	55,578
PHILIPPINES....	2,123	1,285	9,910	10,996	23,418
THAILAND.....	3,655	1,617	12,593	6,759	20,318
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	451	536	2,302	2,403	4,616
CANADA.....	451	536	2,301	1,899	4,527
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	492	106	2,802	2,299	6,506
YUGOSLAVIA.....	224	.	1,161	742	3,077
HUNGARY.....	.	.	76	70	686
NEW ZEALAND....	96	105	585	916	679
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	3,550	3,018	14,671	28,243	22,007
MEXICO.....	3,266	2,506	11,480	23,917	16,468
POLAND.....	179	278	1,803	1,976	3,163
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	4,906	674	13,590	12,199	14,136
MEXICO.....	4,859	588	12,828	10,849	12,885
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	187	328	11,415	7,233	13,998
CANADA.....	151	113	10,518	6,552	12,546
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	774	456	50,221	30,994	61,965
CANADA.....	207	57	44,070	27,088	55,022
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	411	89	3,777	4,580	6,589
CANADA.....	.	2	1,593	801	4,251
MEXICO.....	304	51	1,382	3,450	1,393
CELERY.....(OCT)	1,077	391	3,967	6,162	7,127
CANADA.....	.	.	1,036	424	3,804
MEXICO.....	901	211	1,977	4,230	1,977
GUATEMALA.....	157	181	817	1,420	1,192
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	44,434	8,087	176,771	187,609	182,331
MEXICO.....	44,044	7,447	168,038	181,516	172,186
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	7,186	865	16,588	12,718	16,789
MEXICO.....	7,172	861	15,904	12,612	15,983
GARLIC.....(OCT)	2,695	2,450	10,001	10,740	16,992
MEXICO.....	2,468	2,312	4,316	6,086	10,003
ARGENTINA.....	8	38	3,307	2,235	3,309
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	830	31	7,149	4,312	9,892
MEXICO.....	801	.	6,545	4,081	6,545
CANADA.....	14	13	520	128	3,256
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	442	253	3,950	4,037	11,059
MEXICO.....	281	61	3,397	2,998	9,975
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	10,564	12,220	93,664	144,092	108,587
MEXICO.....	9,942	10,589	74,669	124,043	86,486
CANADA.....	520	8	16,866	6,665	18,795
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	31,377	6,848	92,072	93,683	106,925
MEXICO.....	30,418	5,549	83,232	87,041	94,764
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	3,653	2,385	27,657	27,057	27,974
CANADA.....	3,634	2,385	27,638	26,999	27,955
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	13,482	19,243	87,483	155,650	106,292
CANADA.....	13,275	19,223	87,233	155,473	106,036
SQUASH.....(OCT)	14,990	4,291	55,460	65,374	57,542
MEXICO.....	14,879	4,082	53,302	64,074	55,276
TOMATOES....(OCT)	152,241	30,979	361,505	371,779	422,201
MEXICO.....	150,943	30,337	349,788	363,493	408,257
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	88	28	7,612	10,482	9,924

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
MEXICO.....	81	27	6,367	8,513	8,670
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	414	342	8,031	8,434	9,087
SPAIN.....	411	341	8,027	8,377	9,082
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	6,834	6,663	56,353	44,481	63,087
MEXICO.....	3,368	3,441	12,926	7,452	15,902
PORTUGAL.....	1,037	370	13,263	11,670	14,815
ISRAEL.....	685	219	13,215	6,624	14,382
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	1,206	428	14,072	8,622	15,070
ISRAEL.....	401	250	6,297	3,887	6,534
ITALY.....	387	99	5,306	2,035	5,584
SPAIN.....	324	9	1,297	1,770	1,726
TOMATOES....(JUL)	7,305	6,482	81,596	70,937	90,450
ITALY.....	4,487	3,324	40,036	38,293	45,622
SPAIN.....	1,817	1,330	24,102	18,003	25,295
ISRAEL.....	593	510	13,084	7,937	13,542
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,511	1,366	6,614	5,363	19,238
SPAIN.....	1,511	1,365	6,592	5,321	19,052
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	110	746	400	1,431	1,819
CHINA (TAIWAN).	60	9	184	27	1,266
MEXICO.....	41	713	185	1,285	208
MUSHROOOMS..(JUL)	6,097	8,320	67,888	74,185	73,448
CHINA (TAIWAN).	2,594	3,489	21,035	26,377	23,062
CHINA (MAINLAND	862	2,847	18,889	27,692	19,864
HONG KONG.....	1,672	1,013	17,562	13,247	19,110
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS.....(SEP)	1,043	864	6,657	7,756	8,311
CHINA (TAIWAN).	661	404	2,924	4,073	3,768
CANADA.....	191	334	2,454	3,163	3,136
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	4,985	.	32,076	15,091	45,206
MEXICO.....	4,749	.	27,230	10,672	38,259
GUATEMALA.....	206	.	4,347	4,070	6,197
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	274	285	15,181	18,413	17,563
MEXICO.....	246	246	13,622	17,266	15,798
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	367	745	6,963	7,401	7,587
DOMINICAN REPUB	14	74	3,374	2,279	3,555
EL SALVADOR....	57	207	2,267	3,118	2,362
GUATEMALA.....	295	418	1,238	1,907	1,586
POTATOES....(SEP)	4,096	2,696	27,796	24,901	35,529
CANADA.....	4,040	2,696	27,233	24,458	34,785
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	64	48	437	407	1,071
JAPAN.....	15	6	128	108	405
CHINA (TAIWAN).	16	12	123	65	209
KOREA, REPUBLIC	4	7	67	80	205
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,984	3,847	16,125	22,671	41,203
PHILIPPINES....	3,320	2,884	13,335	17,516	33,349
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	850	561	3,453	2,612	5,051
BRAZIL.....	840	561	3,377	2,515	4,974
PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	198	37	11,701	525	12,466
IRAN.....	28	.	10,620	57	10,662
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	226	393	3,726	3,980	4,484
BRAZIL.....	216	336	2,503	2,675	3,018
PERU.....	10	15	907	806	1,127
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	2,446	2,685	38,251	39,109	45,574
BRAZIL.....	2,035	995	16,910	10,626	20,950
INDIA.....	358	1,051	17,595	23,916	20,400
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	162	43	1,563	1,635	1,886
TURKEY.....	158	40	1,484	1,167	1,745
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS.....(SEP)	2,914	1000393	7,758,191	6,243,356	7,807,451
GERMANY, FED. R	2,160	36,297	6,088,266	3,325,308	6,088,525
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	617,623	1,181,643	2,299,688	1,230,644
GRAPE WINE					
(1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	3,822	3,919	19,008	17,153	55,216
ITALY.....	1,478	1,828	7,664	7,574	22,275
FRANCE.....	1,433	1,224	6,035	5,038	16,454
SPAIN.....	713	785	4,287	3,791	14,142
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	27,298	21,328	135,102	99,962	317,354
ITALY.....	10,319	10,710	67,575	47,620	151,019
FRANCE.....	10,069	5,957	38,701	27,721	93,636
GERMANY, FED. R	3,838	2,172	15,344	11,009	35,594
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,509	1,474	8,196	7,146	19,759
ITALY.....	927	934	4,178	3,605	9,564
SPAIN.....	346	313	2,742	2,563	7,054
CUT FLOWERS					
(1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.....(JAN)	29,125	30,691	113,246	134,110	216,548
COLOMBIA.....	22,119	22,967	89,524	103,403	172,428
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	95,255	66,313	320,477	303,083	640,666
COLOMBIA.....	92,364	63,921	305,533	289,602	615,862

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- 1000 GAL 71 BRIX. FCOJ -- MT OF 65 BRIX. PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRIX.
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